THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

"Private and Confidential— Not for the Press"

The Sino-Japanese Agreement!

Canton's Scheme for Economic Reconstruction

By Hin Wong

The National Government from a Legal, Diplomatic and Reconstruction Viewpoint

By Dr. Wang Chung-hui

Recent Development in the Cotton Mill Situation

By B. Y. Lee

評論報

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1929

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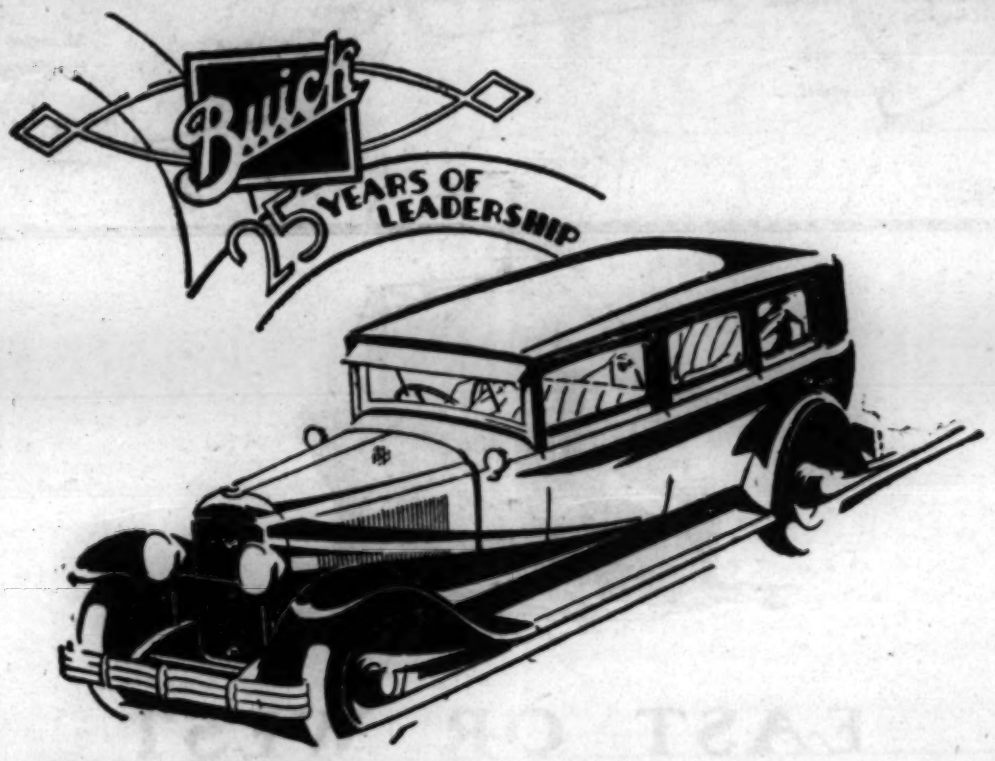

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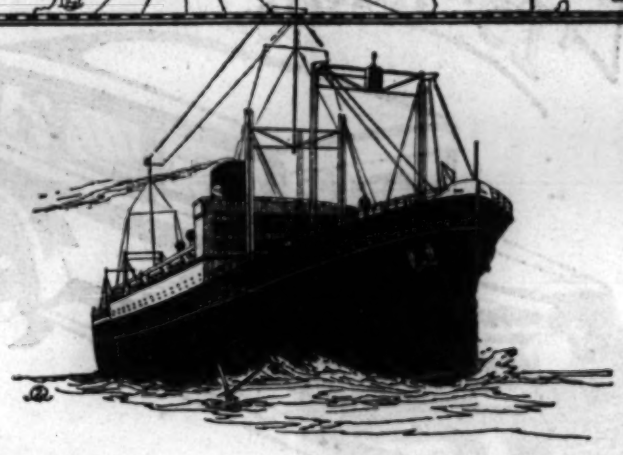

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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SOME CHINESE REACTIONS TO TARIFF AUTONOMY

IT PROBABLY is due to the fact that the Chinese people generally do not yet fully realize its significance, that there has been no general celebration of the coming into effect of the new National Tariff. The Kuomintang headquarters in Shanghai issued a lengthy statement on Jan. 30 explaining the meaning of Tariff Autonomy and requesting the celebration of "Autonomy Day" on Feb. 1 when the new rates came into effect, but aside from this there has been no general celebration as one might have expected in view of the fact, to quote from the Kuomintang manifesto, "that under the leadership of the National Government China is at last able to throw off the economic yoke imposed upon her for more than 80 years by the imperialists." Continuing, the Kuomintang proclamation outlined five major benefits expected to accrue to China as a result of customs autonomy: First, it promotes China's position in the family of nations since as a sovereign state China is entitled to full rights in the management of her own affairs; secondly, the restoration of tariff autonomy opens a new chapter in China's national history; thirdly, it marks the beginning of the downfall of the imperialists; fourthly, it opens the way for national economic development; and lastly, it paves the way for the abrogation of all unequal treaties and must lead inevitably to the abolition of consular jurisdiction, rendition of the foreign concessions and termination of all foreign rights and privileges in respect to navigation of China's inland waterways.

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National State Council, in a statement circulated by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on Feb. 2 declared that the coming into effect of the new National Tariff is not to be regarded as the full realization of tariff autonomy and called attention to the fact that the new tariff schedules are almost identical with the graduated tariff rates agreed upon by the foreign Powers a few years ago. Gen. Chiang then explained that the new tariff is to remain in force for one year, following which it is "reasonable to expect that China will enjoy tariff autonomy in full measure and when that time comes we may look forward to complete governmental independence and freedom." Continuing he declared, "We must especially bear in mind that this particular success has been achieved only after a long struggle and must realize that to attain a position of complete independence and liberty of action is no easy task. Henceforth we must re-double our efforts at self-improvement in order that next year we can attain our goal, for unless we strengthen ourselves and learn to depend upon ourselves, it is impossible to expect others to accord

us equality. . . . We must preserve our solidarity and unity and cooperate with one another in all our undertakings." Probably the most definite indication of a realization of increased financial strength resulting from the new tariff schedules was provided on Jan. 30 when Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance announced a new loan of $50,000,000 (silver) to be secured on the increased customs revenues, the purpose being to raise money to finance the disbandment of surplus troops. Owing to the almost wholesale "dumping" of foreign goods into the Chinese ports in order to take advantage of the old rates, it is not to be expected that the new increased rates will have any material effect upon customs revenues until old stocks of merchandise have been absorbed. While the customs figures are not available it is reported that the customs revenues for January of this year were more than double the revenues for 1928 which amounted to Tls. 2,183,604.75.

"PRIVATE CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR THE PRESS"

THE ABOVE statement appears on the cover of "Bulletin No. 3" dated February, 1929, which has just been issued by an organization which calls itself "The Shanghai Publicity Bureau," the apparent purpose of which is to provide the world with the "true facts" in connection with the Shanghai Question. Aside from the fact that the Shanghai Publicity Bureau maintains an office and a secretary at No. 28 Jinkee Road and rents Post Office Box No. 1675 at the Shanghai Post Office, there is nothing about the pamphlet which indicates its authorship. It was printed by the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper here and consists largely of articles reprinted from that paper and from the official *Bulletin* of the British Chamber of Commerce. The contents of "Bulletin No. 3" are devoted largely to an "exposure" of the Shanghai Provisional Court as now conducted by the Chinese authorities, the inference being that China's alleged delinquencies in connection with the Provisional Court are, or should be, sufficient to prevent the Powers from relinquishing their extraterritorial rights or returning the foreign concessions to Chinese control. An inspection of the mailing list in the office of the Shanghai Publicity Bureau at No. 28 Jinkee Road shows that copies of this newest publication of Shanghai "die-hards" are being mailed regularly to all American congressmen and senators as well as government officials from the President down. Mr. Hoover's name as well as the name of his secretary appear on the list.

We know of no logical reason why Shanghai die-hards or any other group of foreigners here who want to spend the money, should not publish bulletins, books or even newspapers setting forth their ideas regarding the future of the International Settlement. But the question which immediately occurs to one after a perusal of this latest publication is, WHY THE SECRECY? No one questions the fact that foreign interests at Shanghai have certain legitimate rights which should be protected in the event of a change in the status of the Settlement. Furthermore, no one questions the fact that it is the intentions of the Powers to protect so for as they can the legitimate foreign interests here in the event of a relinquishment of extraterritoriality or abolition of the foreign settlement. Therefore, in view of this situation, why should it be necessary or advisable for foreign interests at Shanghai, or at least a certain group of foreigners, to band themselves together into a secret organization for the purpose of spreading propaganda over the world the apparent purpose of which is to block the apparent intention of the Powers to reach an equitable understanding with China on this question. Whether the promoters of this latest Shanghai propaganda are aware of itor not, the very element of secrecy is proving most damaging to their cause because the average recipient of these "Private and Confidential —Not for the Press" bulletins immediately wonders why foreign residents of Shanghai conduct their propaganda in this fashion.—hence the creation of suspicion at the start.

There are certain facts or *known elements* in the so-called Shanghai Question which must be faced by both foreigners and Chinese. The first is that the International Settlement of Shanghai is Chinese territory which was leased to foreigners for purposes of residence and business. The Settement was originally intended for foreign residence exclusively, but foreign real-estate owners and promoters found it profitable to admit the Chinese. This was done many years ago and since that time the Chinese have moved in bag and baggage until they now outnumber the foreigners more than twelve to one. While the foreign property interest in the Settlement has remained more or less stationary the Chinese property interest has kept on increasing until the Chinese now actually pay between sixty and eighty percent of the taxes for the upkeep of the local foreign administration. Last year the foreigners had to finally recognize this Chinese "interest" in the Settlement and admit the Chinese to participation in the local administration, the Chinese now having three members on the Council (with nine foreign members) and in addition have six other members on the various administrative committees of the local government. The Chinese have long agitated for a retrocession of the foreign concessions, their appetite in this regard having been considerably whetted by the acquisition of the Russian, Austrian and German concessions in China following the close of the World War. In 1927 the British Government returned its concession at Hankow to the Chinese after reaching an understanding whereby British property-owners are to be represented in the administration. The British Concession at Tientsin is also to be returned to Chinese control, the matter now being under negotiation. Neither the French or the Japanese have returned any of their concessions, but the French have postponed the issue by granting the Chinese a voice in the administration. The Japanese thus far have done nothing toward the rendition of their concessions but at the present time they are defending their Hankow concession by military force against a general Chinese strike and boycott. In the meantime their trade at Hankow has been completely paralyzed.

This is practically the status of the so-called Concession Question at this time. The Chinese agitation against the foreign concessions is not new, but with the development of Nationalism it has become greatly intensified in recent years. The foreigners have no more chance of indefinitely maintaining their Settlement at Shanghai than Japan would have in maintaining a concession in the center of San Francisco, or Britain matintaining one in the center of New York, or America controlling and administering an area in the heart of Tokyo. These little foreign-administered areas on Chinese soil have got to be returned to Chinese control sooner or later, but the returning process should be conducted in an orderly, properly-constituted manner that would provide reasonable assurance of protection for legitimately acquired foreign property interests.

In the recent treaties which China has negotiated with Belgium, Italy and Spain, the Chinese have indicated their desire to give foreign interests a square deal by permitting them to own property in China and guaranteeing them against discriminatory treatment from the standpoint of taxation. It is undoubtedly China's intentions to make similar treaties with America, Britain, Japan and France, the four nations primarily interested, from a property standpoint, in the International Settlement and French Concession at Shapghai. When the time comes for the rendition of the foreign-administered areas at Shanghai, the Chinese undoubtedly will be prepared to give similar guarantees regarding the future efficient administration of the city. In view of these obvious facts in the situation, the futility of such propaganda as that which is now being secretly circulated by the so-called Shanghai Publicity Bureau becomes apparent. As a matter of fact this secret propaganda is making it increasingly difficult for the moderate Chinese political and commercial elements to carry out their conciliatory program in respect to legitimate foreign interests, because it plays into the hands of the radical elements which would kick the foreigers out completely. There are just two ways of settling the Shanghai Question: Continue the present process of gradually increasing the Chinese participation in the administration of the Settlement until the Chinese have finally achieved representation in proportion to their present contribution to the revenues of the Settlement; or call a conference to be participated in by China and the Powers chiefly concerned in the Settlement and work out a definite plan for the rendition of the territory to Chinese control. The latter method would tend to give more stability for foreign property interests in that it would enable the fixing of a definite date for the relinquishment or liquidation of the foreign administration and at the same time would offer opportunity for obtaining guraantees regarding protection of legitimate foreign interests agaınt discriminatory treatment from the standpoint of taxation and police protection. In view of the obvious impossibility of preventing the ultimate rendition of the Settement, the foreign property-owners here would be on much safer ground if they would come out in the open with their propaganda and suggest a plan for Sino-foreign cooperation in the future administration of the Settlement that would provide reasonable protection for both Chinese and foreign interests that would be satisfactory to both sides. This would provide opportunity for constructive discussion and would lead to better feeling all around. The present secret propaganda campaign, the obvious purpose of which is to discredit the Chinese and block what they consider to be their legitimate aspirations, is only making the situation worse by making the Chinese more uncompromising and from that standpoint is distinctly prejudicial to all legitimate foreign interests.

CHINA'S NEED FOR MODERN BOOK-KEEPING

DR. EDWARD S. CORWIN, Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, who has been lecturing at Yenching University in Peiping for several months, spent several days in Nanking and Shanghai recently prior to his departure for home. Speaking before the annual dinner of the American Association of University Women on the evening of February 1, he urged the adoption of an efficient system of book-keeping and accounting by the various departments of the National Government as the best possible way of obtaining a regulated financial order and the establishment of a "sure and safe form of government." Dr. Corwin probably was inspired to make this remark as a result of hearing allegations which constantly are being made regarding mis-appropriation of public funds on the part of government officials. Coming from a land where modern book-keeping systems and business-efficiency methods have been developed to the highest degree, it is but natural that he should urge the adoption of similar systems in China which have been found successful by the American, British and other Western governments. This is sound advice and probably will be one of the first things to be suggested by Dr. Kemmerer, the currency and financial expert, also from Princeton University, who is expected in Shanghai shortly for the purpose of accepting a position as adviser to the National Government. One might argue indefinitely the question as to whether Westerners are fundamentally more honest than Chinese, but the facts in the case are that Westerners through the adoption of modern book-keeping and accounting as well as bonding systems, have compelled their public officials to be honest. It is a common habit of foreign residents of China to dilate upon the supposed weakness of Chinese officials for "squeeze", the allegation being that this is a fundamental defect in Chinese character which is not possessed by Westerners. Whether the average American, Briton or other Westerner, if placed in a similar position to that of many Chinese officials, would be any more honest in his handling of public funds, is extremely questionable. The chances are that the Westerner would react quite similar to the Chinese; as a matter of fact the Chinese frequently allege that many Westerners in the employ of the Chinese Government in the past have been found guilty of gross embezzlement of funds passing through their hands. Western Governments as well as business houses protect themselves by the adoption of so-called "checking" devices which compel honesty. In other words they take no chances by making it extremely difficult for persons having the handling of public funds, to mis-appropriate money to their own use. It is these systems which China should adopt as a part of her general program of modernization and reconstruction, not not only for the purpose of compelling officials to be honest in their handling of public funds, but for the further and important purpose of enabling the public to know what is being done with its money which it contributes in the form of taxes.

BRITISH CHAMBER SHOULD PUBLISH ITS REPORT!

MR. ROBERT CALDER-MARSHALL, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, has written a letter to the *North-China Daily News*, local British organ in Shanghai in which he and the Committee of the Chamber deny that recent reports submitted to the British authorities at home regarding conditions in China "contain inaccurate statements" as alleged by Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Calder-Marshall's letter which appeared in the *Daily News* on Jan. 30 was as follows,

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In Reuter's London telegram of the 24th instant published on Saturday last, Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, His

Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have said that:

"Representation against a reduction of the Shanghai Defence Force had been received from the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, and that the document contained inaccurate statements as regards conditions on the Yangtze.

In order to remove any misunderstanding that may exist, the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce desire to state that there were no inaccuracies in the representation made by them.

If Mr. Locker-Lampson was unaware of the truth of the statements contained in the representations made, it does not mean that these statements made by the British Chamber are inaccurate, for these latter can be verified, and in fact are common knowledge.

I am, etc.,

R. CALDRE MRSHALL.

British Chamber of Commerce,

Shanghai, Jan. 29, 1929.

One logical way of settling this controversy between the local British Chamber and the officials of the British Government in London would be for the British Chamber to publish its report in the local newspapers. This would enable the public, Chinese as well as foreign, to pass judgment on the accuracy or inaccuracy of the allegations made. What apparently has happened, as indicated in a discussion of this question in *The Review* on Feb. 2, is that the local British Chamber in order to induce the British Government to keep its troops here as long as possible has painted a dark picture of present conditions in China. When the matter of reducing the British forces came up for discussion in the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, labeled the report of the British Chamber here as "containing inaccurate statements." Then a little later on when one of the Labor members asked the question, "Does Mr. Locker-Lampson wish us to understand that the information from these authorities in Shanghai is not very reliable," Mr. Locker-Lampson replied, rather impatiently, "I never said so!" As stated in our discussion of this question last week, the debate in the House of Commons indicated that the British Government was not deeply impressed with representations which the local British Chamber of Commerce had made on the necessity for retaining the British troops in Shanghai. The obvious answer of the local British Chamber would be for the Committee of that organization to make its report public, but as we stated before, there is little liklihood of that being done. The trouble which the local British Chamber is having with its home authorities is similar to the trouble which the local American Chamber had last year with the Administration at Washington and in both cases it is due to the lack of confidence which exists abroad in declarations by Shanghai foreign organizations regarding conditions in China. We repeat our previous statement: Make the report public and let the public judge as to its accuracy or inaccurracy!

The Sino-Japanese Agreement

THE CHINESE and Japanese delegates apparently have reached an agreement for the settlement of the Tsinan incident, the understanding having been reached by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government and Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, as the result of numerous conferences held in Nanking and Shanghai between Jan. 25 and February 5, the last session having been held in Shanghai and according to reports in the local newspapers lasted for about ten hours. Neither side has issued an official statement, but the Chinese official *Kuo Min* news agency on February 5 quoted Dr.Wang as stating an agreement had been reached and that formal negotitions would be conducted in Nanking "as soon as details have been worked out." The official Japanese *Toho* news agency on Feb. 5 quoted Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate as saying, "It may be safely said that as the result of this parley, the Sino-Japanese negotiations on the Tsinan affair have been almost brought to a successful conclusion. It will take a few days before we can complete the documents in connection with the negotiations, which, after completion must be submitted to our respective governments for approval."

Perhaps the best account of the final negotiations between Dr. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa in Shanghai, appeared in the *Republican Daily News*, the official Kuomintang Party organ on February 6. This report stated that Dr. Wang had insisted upon Japan's giving a definite date for the evacuation of her troops from Shantung, otherwise China would not be able to proceed with the discussion. Mr. Yoshizawa was then quoted as stating that aside from the evacuation of Japanese troops it was necessary for him to discuss with China the matter of protection of Japanese lives and properties in Shantung after the evacuation of the troops. Mr. Tseu Shih-chi, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, who participated in the negotiations, then informed the Japanese Minister that the matter of extending protection to the Japanese residents of Shantung were purely matters of Chinese domestic concern and that Japan had no right to demand guarantees. Dr. Wang then declared that if the Japanese were sincere in their desire to reach an understanding with China on this question, that they should set a date for the withdrawal of their troops. Mr. Yoshizawa, apparently not desiring to precipitate another deadlock, then stated that he would ask his government to set a date for the evacuation of the Japanese troops. He then brought up the question of payment of damages and there ensued a long discussion on this question as well as the matter of punishment. Dr. Wang declared that since the Japanese were responsible for the Tsinan incident, they had no right to ask for damages. There was also some discussion on the question of punishing the Chinese troops.

Finally the general principles were decided upon for the settlement of the various questions and the Japanese Minister agreed to set a date for the beginning and another date for the conclusion of the evacuation of Japanese troops, following which the conference adjourned to meet again after the tentative proposals had been examined by the two governments concerned.

Since the exact terms of settlement have not been officially announced, it is only possible to reprint speculations which have appeared in the Chinese and Japanese newspapers. In this connection the following appeared in one of the Shanghai newspapers on Wednesday, Feb. 6,

1.—That the Governments of both countries issue a joint declaration giving the details of the negotiations

which eventually led to the amicable settlement of the Tsinan incident, so that the matter will be known thr ough-out the world.

2.—That both parties, in view of the urgent necessity of restoring present strained diplomatic relations between Japan and China, undertake to withdraw, by mutual agreement, all demands referring to compensation and punishment of responsible parties.

3.—That in respect of the question of apology only verbal expression of regret be made by both parties and no documents be exchanged.

It is reported that the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung will be carried on in three different stages namely, (1) from Tsinan; (2) from districts along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and, finally from Tsingtao. Tsinan will be evacuted this month.

The *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo on Jan. 30 published a dispatch containing an alleged tentative draft of the Sino-Japanese understanding which had been telegraphed from Nanking on Jan. 28 by the *Nippon Dempo Service*. This report contained the following alleged terms of understanding,

(1) Though the Chinese Government is holding out that, in order to place the responsibility for the Tsinan affair properly, an international commission be formed, this point will be brought to an end, in a similar manner to that which China used with Britain in the settlement of the Nanking affair, that is, by expressing regret for the incident and acknowledging the atrocities to have been perpetrated by mixed communist elements in the Chinese armies, and promising punishment of the responsible soldiers.

(2) The Japanese will reciprocate the expression of regret for the damages done by the Japanese bombardment to Chinese citizens and property, while declaring the military action taken by the Japanese was purely self defense.

(3) The Chinese Government will, with the decision of the principle of settlement, publish a statement promising to take proper and effective measures of protection of the Japanese residents in Tsinanfu and along the Shantung railway lines, also promising security to them and their property.

(4) Simultaneously with the Chinese declaration on the protection of the Japanese by the Chinese Government, the Japanese Government will on its own initiative declare the time of withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung.

(5) Relative to these actions on either side, the Chinese Government will, in accordance with Japan's requests, issue orders throughout the nation prohibiting any anti-Japanese movement and take proper steps for the enforcement of such orders.

(6) A joint committee of experts will be appointed for the disposal of the measures to be taken in connection with the evacuation of the Japanese troops and the taking over of duties by Chinese officials in their place.

(7) The losses sustained by both sides in the course of the Tsinan affair shall be set off on equal terms.

Of interest in connection with the general subject of Sino-Japanese relations was an announcement of Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister that he had rented a house in Shanghai and expected to remain here for several months in order to negotiate a new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty to replace the one which expired in 1926. Mr. Yoshizawa, however, denied that Japan intended to remove her legation from Peiping immediately.

Turning the Spot-Light on Japan's Policy Toward China!

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that the Chinese generally do not have access to the reports of the debates now taking place in the Japanese Parliament on the question of Japanese policy toward China, because these debates throw a tremendous light upon the efforts which Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, is apparently making at the present time to reach an understanding with China upon various Sino-Japanese diplomatic questions, the most pressing of which is the Tsinan incident of May last year. Copies of the *Japan Chronicle*, British newspaper published at Kobe, for Jan. 29, 30 and 31, contain copious reports of the Japanese parliamentary debates dealing with the China question which are of very great value in that they throw a flood of light upon certain incidents in Sino-Japanese relations last year which have puzzled both the Chinese and Western observers of Far Eastern political events. Space is too limited to enable reprinting of the entire proceedings in the Japanese Diet, but extracts from the debates dealing with the murder of Marshal Chang Tso-ling in Mukden and the Tsinan incident, both of which occurred last summer, are of interest because they provide a background for understanding General-Baron Tanaka's present belated efforts to reach an understanding with the Chinese National Government. As indicated in previous discussions of Sino-Japanese relations which have appeared in recent issues of *The Review*, the Tanaka Government is on the defensive in respect to its China policy and while it is unlikely that the Government will be forced to resign on this score, it is not impossible that the collapse of the Government may shortly result over some domestic question with the China question as a contributory element. The official Japanese *Toho* news agency on February 4 reported that the Minseito (opposition) Party had decided to bring before Parliament a bill for a vote of lack of confidence in the Tanaka Cabinet the latter part of this week, the report stating that some eighteen other organizations had joined with the Minseito for the purpose of starting a popular agitation for the overthrow of the Tanaka Cabinet. Whether the Minseito will be able to marshal sufficient strength to put through its vote of non-confidence depends largely upon circumstances intimately connected with Japanese domestic politics. The fact that these various ugly incidents in the relations of China and Japan are now being aired in the Japanese Diet despite the efforts of the Premier to keep them under cover, constitutes an encouraging element from the standpoint of development of democracy in Japan; but on the other hand the airing of these matters before the Japanese people and the world generally do not contribute greatly to the enhancement of Japan's prestige as a modern civilized world power!

A perusal of the following excerpts from the translations of the proceedings in the Japanese Diet serve to confirm the charges which are constantly being made that Japan is ruled by an irresponsible military clique over which the civilian branches of the Government have little control. This is indicated in the references to the "grave incident in Manchuria" (murder of Marshal Chang Tso-ling) and the Tsinan incident, both of which are charged against the Japanese army and high military officials who have dictated Japanese policy toward China without reference to the wishes of the civilian authorities upon whom have been placed the burden of reaching an understanding with China as well as explaining the situation to the outside world. The following reports of debates in the Diet are reprinted from translations appearing in the *Japan Chronicle*

on Jan. 29, 20 and 31,

A Certain Event

In the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on the 25th instant,

Mr. Nakano Seigi (Minseito) interpellating on China policy, said that a certain event occurred when Japanese troops in Manchuria were in a state of great excitement. The Government is leaving no stone unturned to exclude that event from open discussion, but is it not advisable for it to devise measures to dispel foreign misunderstandings instead? The Premier says that the matter is now under investigation, but I want to hear how far the investigation has been made.

The Premier: As the investigation has not yet been finished, I cannot reply more minutely about it than I did in the House the other day.

Mr. Nakano: It is by no means a correct attitude for a true patriot to adopt, to take refuge in the plea of State interests in an attempt to evade responsibility. What measures are the Government taking in order to dispel the world's suspicions about Japan?

The Premier: The Government is doing all it can for the purpose.

Mr. Nakano then quoted from the Chinese and other foreign papers to show how intensely foreign suspicion had been excited, and repeated his inquiry as to what concrete steps the Government was taking to remove foreign misunderstandings.

The Premier said that he could not say anything further than what he had already said on the matter.

Mr. Nakano: Is it true that immediately before the occurrence, the zone under guard by the Japanese troops was changed?

The Premier: I think there was such alteration.

Mr. Nakano: It was very improper of the Japanese authorities to give up the guarding of a zone which Japan has the right and responsibility to police, simply because they were so asked by the Chinese authorities. In an official statement issued by the War Department on the matter, it is mentioned that this decision was taken on consultation with many quarters. With whom, then, was this consultation made?

The Premier: Perhaps the consultation took place among the Japanese authorities in China.

Mr. Nakano: Is not the Premier going to assume responsibility for the results of such consultations?

The Premier: The Premier cannot take responsibility in such matters.

Mr. Nakano strongly protested against this assertion.

After some more questions were asked by the same Minseito member, the Budget Committee rose at 12.25 p.m.

Scene in Committee

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives resumed its sittings on the 26th instant, when Mr. Nagano Seigo (Minseito) re-opened fire upon the Government in connection with Manchuria. He relentlessly pursued his interpellation of why the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria had surrendered to the Chinese the guard duty of a portion of the railway line, and who was to take responsibility for this surrender, but no satisfactory answer was vouchsafed either by the Premier or by the War Minister.

Mr. Nakano, referring to the advice tendered by Mr. Hayashi, the Consul-General at Mukden, to General Chang Hsueh-liang against a compromise with the Nationalist Government, asked whether the Premier admitted this fact.

The Premier, in reply, said that the Consul-General had simply stated his views, as he was asked by General Chang to do so. The Premier had never issued instructions to Mr. Hayashi in regard to the matter. He further said that the Government neither approved nor disapproved of the Consul-General's reply to the Chinese General.

Being asked by Mr. Nakano what the Premier meant by his last-mentioned remark, and latter replied that it meant that the Government approved his reply. (Laughter).

Mr. NAKANO: The Premier declared that the Government would never open negotiations with the Nationalist Government u uless the latter withdrew its declaration repudiating the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce, and yet negotiations were now actually going on between the two Governments. Has the Nationalist Government withdrawn that declaration?

The PREMIER: The Sino-Japanese negotiations have reached a deadlock, but there is a prospect of the situation being improved.

Mr. MORI, Parliamentary Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs): The Government frequently warned the Nationalist Government against its attempts to repudiate the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce without Japan's consent. It did not like to see Mukden reach a compromise with the Nationalist Government, which was so inclined.

A certain Minseito member interposed an abusive remark against Mr. Mori. At this, Mr Mori flew into a rage and the situation grew very tense. There being no sign of the excitement subsiding the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

The Tsinan Expedition

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met on the 29th instant.

Mr. NAKANO SEIGO (Minseito) resumed his persistent interpellations on the China policy. He pointed out that whereas the Government some time ago was obviously treating the Three Eastern Provinces as not under the Nanking Government it was now talking as though it desired the unification of China. At any rate, at the time the Government issued a statement regarding the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria on May 18th last year, it appeared that the Government was regarding the Three Eastern Provinces as an entity different from other parts of China. When did this change of attitude occur, he asked?

The PREMIER in reply said that when the statement mentioned by the interpellator was issued, there was a danger of the hostilities spreading to Manchuria, and consequently the Government took that action as an opportune and effectual measure.

Mr. NAKANO dissented, and denounced the statement issued then as harmful. It only served to excite foreign suspicion that Japan had ambitious designs on Manchuria. It was far from opportune and effectual, he said.

The PREMIER denied that it startled the world.

Mr. Nakano retorted by asking why, then, the Government took the trouble to send Count Uchida to America to explain to the American authorities that Japan had no designs on Manchuria.

The Premier replied that Mr. Nakano's conclusions were all hasty and not supported by facts.

Not satisfied with the Premier's explanation, Mr. Nakano declared that there was no manner of doubt that the Government had been opposed to the unification of China until the Mukden authorities hoisted the Nationalist flag on December 29th last year. Even now, the Premier stated that the Government would conduct negotiations with the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces for the settlement of the railway problem, but was it possible to solve this problem in negotiation with the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces?

The Premier replied that he could assure the interpellator that the negotiations for the settlement of the railway problem were expected to be concluded shortly.

Asked if it was not a proof that the attitude of the Nationalist Government towards the repudiation of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce had undergone no change as that Government was insisting upon the enforrce ment of the new tariff from February 1st, the Prem-ie replied that Nanking's frequent postponements of the date of enforcement indicated that it desired to reach an understanding with Japan.

Mr. Nakano asked whether the object of the Shantung expedition, which was the protection of the Japanese residents there, had been successfully attained.

The Premier replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Nakano demanded how the serious injury to Japanese life and property, which actually occurred notwithstanding the presence of the Japanese troops, could be reconciled with the Premier's assertion.

The Premier replied that the expedition was a success on the whole. Some injury to Japanese life and property was inevitable in the circumstances.

To another question, the Premier replied that although he was responsible for the dispatch of troops to Shantung, he could not take responsibility for the incident at Tsinan. The military authorities concerned were responsible for it.

Mr. Nakano regretted that General Tanaka, who resigned the portfolio of War, when the Nikolaevsk affair occurred during the Siberian expedition, was sticking to the Premiership after the deplorable incident at Tsinan.

The Premier's reply was that if the Shantung expeditions had been so much a failure as that expedition, he would have quitted office at once, but in his opinion, it was a positive success, so he did not see the necessity of resigning.

"A Certain Grave Affair"

Mr. Ishidzuka expressed dissatisfaction with the replies of the Premier and the Finance Minister, which they described as being hardly to the point. Passing on to the China problem, Mr. Ishidzuka declared that it was the plain duty of the Government to remove public misgiving regarding the so-called grave affair in Manchuria. It was not the right attitude for the Government to adopt to try to evade interpellations on this matter on the plea that the matter was under investigation.

The PREMIER replied that it was because of its desire to dispel public misgiving that the Government was investigating the matter.

Mr. ISHIDZUKA: Why does the Government withhold the publication of the results of the joint Sino-Japanese investigation of the matter?

The PREMIER: Although a joint investigation of the matter had been made, the Government cannot make public its results.

General SHIRAKAWA (Minister of War), replying to Mr. Ishidzuka, who asked why the right of guarding a portion of the Peking-Mukden railway, over which Japan had jurisdiction, had been surrendered to the Chinese, said that it had not been surrendered to them. What actually took place was simply that the Japanese authorities allowed the stationing of Chinese guards on the spot in compliance with the Chinese request.

Mr. ISHIDZUKA, pursuing his onslaught, asked how the authorities were going to account for their responsibility for the affair. Seeing that the Government had even issued a statement declaring its intention to preserve peace and order in Manchuria, the occurrence of the incident showed that it had not been faithful to its declaration.

General SHIRAKAWA, replying to Mr. Ishidzuka in the afternoon session, said as to who should be held responsible for the maintenance of peace there, he could not state before the necessary investigation had been finished,

Mr. ISHIDZUKA: Was the participation of the Chinese in the guarding of the portion of the railway line referred to allowed by the Commander of the Japanese garrison on his own authority? The dispatch of troops to Shantung was rather inimical to the maintenance of peace in Manchuria, and who is to take responsibility for this?

General SHIRAKAWA: The direction of military operations falls under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Army General Staff. The Minister of War is responsible for administrative affairs only. It is within the rights of the Commander of the Japanese garrison in Kwantung (leased territory) to distribute the troops in Manchuria.

Mr. ISHIDZUKA took exception to the War Minister's statement that it was the Chief of the Army General Staff who appealed to the Throne for the dispatch of troops to Shantung and that consequently the Minister was not responsible, and declared that the War Minister ought to assume responsibility for the fact that the dispatch of troops had led to the occurrence of the certain grave affair, instead of helping the maintenance of peace in Manchuria. He charged the War Minister with cowardice for trying to evade his responsibility.

General SHIRAKAWA, equally excited, said that the dispatch of troops to Shantung had nothing to do with the certain grave affair.

Weak and Unsettled

General Shimidzu Koichiro (Kenkyukai), interpellating on the China policy, pointed out that both optimistic and pessimistic views were expressed among the Japanese public regarding the prospects for the future and asked whether the Government was optimistic or otherwise. Was it not necessary to make special efforts to bring about a unity of public opinion regarding China policy? Was it not advisable for the Government to make public what had already been made known as the result of its inquiries into the certain grave affair in Manchuria. The attiude of the Nationalist Government on the Sino-Japanese tariff negotiations and in the parleys for the settlement of the Tsinan affair was only independently known to the public, and the interpellator asked the Government to offer an explanation of China's attitude. What was the cause of the failure of the military negotiations which were opened with the Chinese authorities by the Commander of the Sixth Army Division immediately after the Tsinan affair? The policy of the present Cabinet to protect the Japanese residents in China on the spot was a sort of challenge to China and such a thing was without parallel. In his opinion, the relations actually prevailing between Japan and China were analogous to those ruling between the two countries before the Sino-Japanese War. What good measures had the Government up its sleeves to improve Sino-Japanese relations. The attitude of the present Cabinet towards China was weak and unsettled, and it had served to invite the contempt of the Chinese Government and the people. While professing a positive policy towards China, the attitude adopted by the Government towards the anti-Japanese agitation at Hankow was marked by weakness. How could the Government account for this obvious inconsistency in its policy? Was the Government going to throw the portfolios of War and the Navy open to civilians, in pursuit of the established view of the Seiyukai?

The Premier in reply, said that it was impossible for him to prophesy the future course of Sino-Japanese relations. The Government was ready to render as much help as possible to China to advance her future development. The certain grave affair in Manchuria was, as frequently mentioned, under investigation. Even when the investigation had been completed, the Government would have to make choice of matters for publication. The military negotiations regarding the Tsinan affair were for the purpose of making the Japanese residents secure from danger, and they had been fruitful. The Premier did not think that the relations between Japan and China were growing worse. The Government was doing its utmost to improve them. He did not think that the China policy of the Cabinet was weak. Regarding the question of making civilians eligible for the portfolios of War and the Navy, the authorities were giving the matter careful consideration, in view of its important nature.

Of still further interest in connection with Japan's military diplomacy toward China, particularly in Manchuria, is the following report, also from the *Japan Chronicle*, regarding the motive for the recent executions of Generals Yang Yu-ting and Chang Ying-kwai at the hands of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Government in the Three Eastern Provinces,

Peiping, Jan. 28.

The Chinese Garrison headquarters at Peiping to-day published a report drawn up by a commision specially appointed to investigate the execution of General Yang Yu-ting and Mr. Chang Ying-kwai, influential Fengtien leaders, by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. The report alleges that Marshal Chang determined on this drastic step in order to check a menace to the nation which he saw in the intrigue going on between Yang and Chang and the Japanese authorities. To prove there had been such an intrigue, the report makes the following allegations—

1. The despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung was the result of an undertaking between General Yang and the Japanese autiorities. These Japanese troops were expected to check the advance of the Nation: list army at Tsinan in return for which the Japanese Government would secure certain rights and interests in Manchuria, as well as in Mongolia and Japan, and be granted the right of mixed residence in non-treaty districts.

2. After the death of Generalisimo Chang Tso-lin, General Yang and Mr. Chang planned the establishment of a republic, to be called the Liaotang republic, embracing Mukden, Chihli, Hailunkiang, Jehol and inner Mongolia, with the connivance of Minister Yoshizawa and other Japanese authorities, During the military operations which would result in the execution of this coup, Marshal Chang was to be Generalisimo and General Yang next commander but after the establishment of the republic General Yang was to be president and Mr. Chang vice-president. General Yang and Mr. Chang were to be responsible for the delay in hoisting the Nationalist flag in Manchuria until signature of the agreement for the above plan had been completed.

3. General Yang and Mr. Chang bought a supply of munitions and guns from Japan.

4. Japan was to despatch the 19th division and part of the Kanasawa division to Chaoyang and Chinchow, and other places, to support General Yang and Mr. Chang.

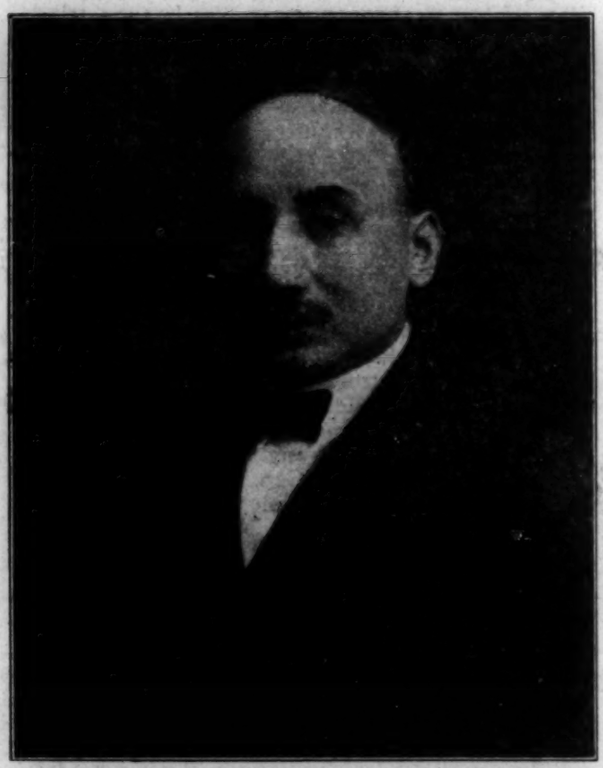
The Japanese Government, up to quite recently has maintained a strict censorship over the Japanese press regarding these various incidents. Immediately after Christmas the Japanese Government issued orders to the press throughout the country warning

(Continued at foot of next epag)

Recent Development of Cotton Mill Industry in Shanghai

BY B. Y. LEE

THE cotton mill industry is one of the largest and oldest industries in China, particularly in Shanghai, which is the largest and most favorable cotton mill center. The first cotton mill started to operate here in 1896. Like other industries, the cotton mills that have been organised by Chinese have been comparatively very small per unit establishments, as the capacity in factory management and sources for securing the initial capital among the Chinese capitalists have been rather limited. The cotton mill boom during 1919 to 1921, on account of the European War wa responsible for a rapid growth of the industry, adding mor



Mr. Kwok Lol, Managing Director of the Wing On Cotton Mills, is also a Co-Managing Director of the Wing On Department Store.

郭樂

than 1,000,000 spindles; and after this boom a continuous business depression took place since 1922 up to summer of last year. On account of the Anti-Japanese boycott, coupled with the cessation of the internal strife, since last summer, the industry has become prosperous once more, and many well managed mills are making as much as 30 taels per bale of yarn.

The Chinese cotton mill owners, being tied down to the large investments of fixed capital, have often been compelled to stand and fight out to the end the competition from foreign cotton mill owners, particularly the Japanese, who

(*Continued from page 445*)

against any direct reference to the so-called Mukden affair involving the killing of Marshal Chang Tso-ling through the blowing-up of his train at the Mukden railway station upon Marshal Chang's return to that city following his evacuation of the Peiping-Tientsin district. This Government censorship of newspapers in Japan has been responsible for the frequent references in the Japanese press to a "certain grave incident in Manchuria last summer" meaning of course the murder of Marshal Chang Tso-ling. Now, however, since the Diet has opened and the lid is off on parliamentary discussions, it has been impossible to prevent full discussions in the Japanese press.

are in control of 42 cotton mills in China, most of which are located in Shanghai and Tsingtao. Their mills are in the hands of influential bankers in Japan. On account of the keen capitalistic competition with the Japanese, coupled with a continous business depression during the past few years, many old Chinese mills, particularly the samll ones, have been either bankrupted or sold; on the other hand the successful Chinese survivors have acquired greater skill and greater power in the competition. As time passes on, a greater and greater amount of capital and equipment are required to give any hope of a successful struggle. Thus, in spite of enormous growth of the industry, the relative number of cotton mills has of late, under the same management, shown, noticeable decrease. This is chiefly due to the concentration of management in the hands of fewer owners that has taken place. The most striking illustration of concentration and integration of the cotton mill industry is the development of the Sang Sing and the Wing On Cotton Mill Corporations, which control nearly 25% of the total spindlage among the Chinese owned mills.

Mills and Spindlage

The following shows the total number of mills and spindlage in operation in China at present:

	No. of mills	No. of spindles	No. of looms
Chinese	74	2,151,058	13,980
Japanese	42	1,380,308	13,981
British	3	153,320	1,900
Total	119	3,684,686	29,861

The following shows the total number of mills and spindlage in operation in Shanghai at present:

	No. of mills	No. of spindles	No. of looms
Chinese	25	807,082	6,364
Japanese	30	1,025,900	11,494
British	3	153,320	1,900
Total	58	1,986,302	19,758

The following mills, the Wing On No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are under the control and management of The Wing On Cotton Mill Corporation:

	Sp. in operation	Sp. Ordered	Looms in operation	Looms ordered
No. 1	38,000		1,100	1,300
No. 2	50,000	60,000		
No. 3	38,000	25,000	240	
Total	126,000	85,000	1,340	1,300

The No. 1 mill is located in Lay Road, Yangtsepoo, and was established in 1920 with a capital of $6,000,000; the No. 2 is located in Woosung, and was purchased in 1925 for 1,600,000 taels; the No. 3 is located in Markham Road and was purchased in 1928 for 1,280,000 taels.

The following mills are under the control and management of the Sang Sing Cotton Mill Corporation:

Location	No. of sp. in operation	No. of looms in operation	Other Particulars
No. 1—Peng Lung R'd near Jesfield Station	38,880	1,110	Est. in 1916 with a capital of $3,000,000
Location	**No. of sp. in operation**	**No. of looms in operation**	**Other Particulars**
No. 2—Ichang R'd Shanghai	35,000		Est. in 1906 with a cap of $2,800,000
No. 3—Wusieh, Kiangsu	51,000	504	Est. in 1921 with a cap of 2,000,000 taels
No. 4—Hankow	15,000		Est. in 1921 with a cap of $2,000,000
No. 5—Lay Road, Yangtsepoo, Shanghai	34,000		Purchased in 1925 for 1,500,000 taels
No. 6—Chengchow, Ku formerly The Oriental Mill.	18,200		Leased in 1925
	52,000	448	Purchased in 1928 for 1,700,000 taels
Total	244,080	2,052	

The Wing On Cotton Mill Corporation 211,000 sp. 2,640 looms
The Sang Sing Cotton Mill Corporation 244,080 sp. 2,052 looms
Grand Total 455,080 sp. 4,692 looms

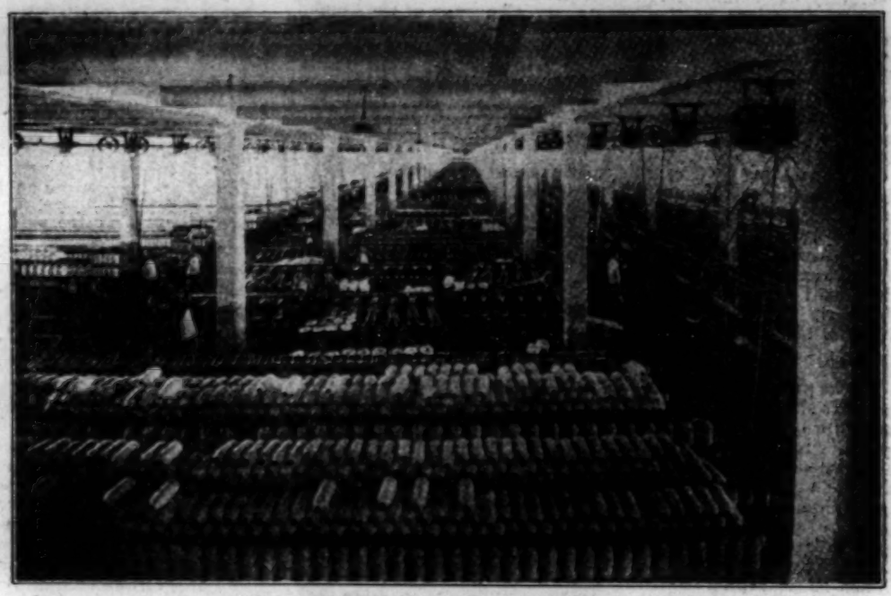
The Sang Sing Mill

The Sang Sing Cotton Mill Corporation with T. K. Yung as the managing director is the older and larger of the two corporations. Mr. Yung being a native of Wusieh which is known as "the Small Shanghai," is very popular and influential among business circles in Shanghai, particularly among the

native bankers, who have helped him financially many times during the business depression in the past years. He also is managing director of 19 flour mills in Shanghai and Hankow, hence he is known as the "flour king" in China as well as the "cotton king." Mr. Yung is 56 years old. Besides being the managing director of 19 flour mills and 7 cotton mills, the total capital investment of which is about $30,000,000, Mr. Yung is also director of numerous commercial and industrial enterprises in Hankow, Shangtung, Tientsin, Wusieh, and Shanghai.

The form of business organization of Mr. Yung's mills is semi-corporation as the capital has been subscribed mostly by Yung's "family," and Mr. Yung himself owns more than one-third of the total capital in each mill in which he himself is managing director. No shares of his mills are ever sold in the open market as they are owned practically by a few persons and hence the public at large has not the slightest idea in regard to the total assets or profit and loss statement of his mills. Practically all the products of the mills under his management bear the same trade-mark, but they are sold at different prices. The general office for all Sang Sing mills is located at 58 Kiangse Road.

Kwok Loh, a co-managing director of the Wing On department store, is the managing director of the Wing On Cotton Mill Corporation. Born in Chung Shan District, Kwangtung, in 1875, Mr. Kwok went to Australia at the age of 20. In 1916 he returned to Shanghai to organise the Wing On department store, after having amassed a fortune abroad. He is more a "captain of industry" than a capitalist as he is not a very large shareholder in the mills of which he is the managing director. The shares of the Wing On Mills have been practically all subscribed by the Oversea Chinese, particularly the Australian Chinese, who are the principal shareholders of the Wing On department store. For this reason the shares of the Wing On Mills have always commanded a very high price as most of the shareholders are not residents in Shanghai. At present the shares are sold above par, for during the past year, the Wing On Mills, it is reported, have made a couple millions of dollars.



Preparation Room in Wing On Mill

The Wing On Mills

The Wing On Mills, especially the Wing On No: 1, located in Yangtsepoo, is said to be one of the best managed and most progressive mills in China. All three Wing On Mills are managed by American returned students, who have received technical education in American colleges. In these three cotton mills, the daily production of both yarn and cloth is higher, the wages and salaries paid to employees are also higher, the product is sold at a higher price, and the cost of production is lower than in many other Chinese-managed mills in Shanghai. The methods of management and accounting employed, and means to treat the workmen are almost similar to those in common practice in Western countries. Although the initial capital of the Wing On Mill Corporation is only $6,000,000, the total investment, including the running capital, runs to more than $20,000,000 at present.

Kwok Loh, being a co-managing director of the Wing On department store, the Wing On Life Insurance Company, the Wing On Shipping Company, the Wing On Land and Investment Company, etc., is in control of many other commercial and industrial enterprises with total assets of more than $40,000,000, and hence he can easily solve many knotty financial problems that may arise in any one of the enterprises under his control by utilizing the idle surplus capital of his prosperous enterprises for his less prosperous ones. For this reason all the enterprises under his control have seldom received any financial help from outside in time of business depression. A part of the fifth floor of the Wing On department store is used as the general office for all the Wing On Mills. This means a great saving of expenditures, and at the same time this place is very convenient for the cotton and yarn dealers to handle their business transactions.

Competition with Japanese Mills

The reasons which have hastened the formation of these two cotton mills corporations toward large scale production are many: In order to meet the keen competition with the Japanese cotton mills in China, which are in the hands of a few bankers in Japan, the Chinese mills must be operated for large-scale production in order to survive, for it reduces the cost of production and increases the efficiency of the working forces. The general wealth of the country as a whole has considerably increased of late, and hence the people have more money to invest in industrial enterprises. Since last summer the price of Chinese raw cotton has dropped considerably, while that of yarn remains practically the same, which has enabled many well-managed mills to make as much as 30 taels per bale of yarn produced. The Anti-Japanese boycott since the Tsinan Incident last May has added much profit to the Chinese-owned mills. This has been proved by the fact that the Sang Sing Cotton Mill Corporation had bought the Oriental Mill from the British; otherwise the Japanese millowners would have certainly bought it. The tariff autonomy that has come into force has created much activity among Chinese capitalists to further increase production to meet foreign competition in future, particularly the Japanese, who will, it is reported, organize huge cotton mill trusts to operate chains of cotton mills in China.

Shanghai, February 4, 1929.

Ministry of Public Health Appoints Three Medical Advisers

(From The Review's Correspondent)

Nanking, Feb. 4—The National State Council has approved a proposal of the Ministry of Public Health in inviting three eminent foreign medical authorities to serve as Adivisers to the Ministry. The Advisers, to whom letters of invitation were sent on January 25 are,

Rajckman,—Worked in Poland, Germany and France prior to the Great War, later spending some years in London; Director of the Health Committee of the League of Nations since its establishment after the Treaty of Versailles.

Sir Arthur Newsholme,—Chief Medical Officer for many years of the Local Government Board of England and Wales, the precursor of the Ministry of Health, created in 1919; lecturer in Public Health Administration at Johns Hopkins University for two years; author of many books on various phases of public health work, the best known being "The Ministry of Health."

Dr. Victor G. Heiser,—Founder of the Philippine Bureau of Health, of which he was Director from the time of its establishment 1901 until 1914; Director for the East, International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1914; last visit to China 1928.

$50,000,000 Loan for Troop Disbandment

The Executive Yuan at Nanking January 29 authorized the issue of $50,000,000 worth of Troop Disbandment Loan Bonds, to be secured on the increased Customs revenue, redeemable within ten years. The price of issue will be 98 and the bonds will carry 8 per cent interest per annum payable semi-annually on January 31 and July 31 of each year. Amortization of the principal will be effected in 20 semi-annual instalments of $2,500,000 each by drawings to be held on the 10th of January and July each year.

The Loan is intended to effect troop disbandment and to meet any deficit likely to be incurred during the period of disbandment.

New American Consular Buildings in Shanghai

With the arrival in Shanghai of Robert M. Trimble, U. S. Government architect, the plans for the erection of the new American Consulate buildings in Shanghai are being pushed rapidly forward. The new American Consulate at Shanghai will be one of many similar buildings to be erected by the United States Government in various parts of the world. These buildings are to be erected under a recent Act of Congress, and will provide offices and living quarters for Consulates, Legations and Embassies in order that the diplomatic representatives of the American Government may be properly housed. The new buildings are under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Buildings Commission, which consists of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, one additional Senator and one additional Congressman, Stephen O. Porter, the author of the Act creating these buildings, is Chairman of the Foreign Buildings Commission and is vitally interested in the work. Keith Merrill in the State Department at Washington is Secretary of the Commission.

The building to be erected in Shanghai is considered by the Commission to be one of its most important projects. Generally speaking, the building will be designed in the Colonial style of architecture in order that Americans visiting the different countries may immediately feel at home. This style has been adopted in the design for the buildings in Shanghai and two small towers, replicas of the tower on Independence Hall, the early home of the American Congress, are distinctive features of the design.

A Hard Problem

The problem in Shanghai was a hard one, owing to the peculiar shape of the site and its restricted area. Provision is made for office accommodation for a staff of seventy,and living quarters for the entire personnel in housekeeping and bachelor departments. The building is "U" shaped, with the opening of the "U" toward the Whangpoo River, in order that all parts of the buildings may be properly oriented and will have the benefit of the prevailing winds from the river. The office buildings front on Whangpoo Road and the offices occupy three and a-half-floors of this building. The remaining floors are devoted to non-housekeeping apartments with servants quarters in a building on the roof; this roof house is set back from the building lines and this set-back will enhance the architectural effect. The housekeeping apartments are located in the two wings fronting on the river.

Since the original sketches were made, additional property extending out into the river has been acquired and this has permitted of a change from the original plan. This change consists in the addition of porches along the river front of the apartment wings, extending the full height of the wings. These porches will be colonnades of graceful stone columns two stories in height, with base and attic stories, and will greatly enhance the beauty and dignity of the building and at the same time greatly add to the comfort of the occupants. The apartments face the compound which is open to the river, and which will be entered by a drive from Whangpoo Road; the drive leads under the apartment wings to the office building, and to the apartment entrances. The garden in the compound will be attractively landscaped, its principal feature being a beautiful fountain in the center of the compound and on the axes of the entrances to the apartments.

Every aid to convenience and comfort will be installed to make the building complete and modern in every detail. The building will be faced throughout with granite; the corridors of the office building will be floored and wainscoated with marble; a main stairway of marble. The plan generally consists of the main office building with two apartment wings, each unit being equipped with passenger and service elevators. The ground of the floor of the apartment wings will be devoted to garages, fully equipped laundries and boiler room.

A Roof Garden

The roof of the apartment wings will be used as roof gardens, with roof house, loggia, kitchenette, and all of the adjuncts necessary to make their use possible to the fullest extent, and to add to the comfort of the life of the personnel of the Consulate.

The architect of the building, Robert Maurice Trimble, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, has been practising architecture in Pittsburgh since 1898 and has designed many important buildings, among the more recent of which are a Junior-Senior High School in Pittsburgh to accommodate three thousand pupils and to cost when completed about $2,250,000 gold; another Junior-Senior High School accommodating about fifteen hundred pupils and costing about $900,000 gold; the North side Y. M. C. A., Pittsburgh, costing $350,000 gold, and many other buildings of all types.

Mr. Trimble has been working on the plans of the Consulate for the past year and came to Shanghai to study local conditions and to avail himself of the benefit of the advice of Consul General Cunningham, whose long residence here and keen grasp of conditions have been of great assistance to the architect in working out of the final details.

Sun Fo's Railway Scheme Requires $400,000,000

The new railway extensions in China provided for by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, are to be met by a loan for more than four hundred million dollars, which it is hoped to float. At a reception given to newspaper representatives at Nanking by Sun Fo recently, the public and the press were urged to give their fullest support to a proposal which Mr. Sun has made to the State Council of the National Government for approval which provides for the issuance of $408,500,000 worth of loan bonds for the construction of railways. It is proposed that part of the increased customs revenues and the Boxer Indemnity Funds from various countries be used as securities.

The total mileage of the new lines is estimated at between 5,378 and 6,102 miles, and the total cost between $751,521,627 and $863,329,627. The proposed railways are to be completed within six years.

The construction programme is divided into four periods. During the first period, the lines connecting Canton with Hankow, Tunghai with Kaolan (Lunghai), and Tsangchow with Shihchiachuang are to be completed. The second group of railways to be constructed are those connecting Nanking with Hunan, Nanking with Canton, and Canton with Yunnan. In the third period, construction work will begin on lines connecting Paotou with Linghsia, Tsinan with Taokou, Chengtu with Chungking, and Tatung with Puchow. The last line to be constructed is that running from Chingchow, in Kuangtung, to Paoching, in Hunan.

The total payment to the British, Russian, and Italian Boxer Indemnity Funds up till 1949 will reach $267,142,812. According to the proposal of Mr. Sun, the annual payments may be used as a sinking fund for edcational purposes, and part of this sum may be loaned to the Ministry of Railways by instalments for construction of the proposed new railways.

According to the proposal of the Ministry of Railways, if the increased customs revenue at the end of 1929 exceeds $15,000,000 and is under $20,000,000 at least $10,000,000 is to be set aside for the railway reconstruction fund. Beginning from 1930 up till 1943, each year $20,000,000 is to be set aside.

It is estimated that $138,000,000 will come from the Boxer Indemnity Funds within three years, and $270,000,000 from the increased customs revenues. With this amount, $408,000,000, it is expected that 2,537 miles of new lines may be constructed, and that the total mileage of China's railways will reach the figure of 8,931. It is stated that the required funds for the construction of the remaining 2,841 miles of railways can be raised by other means.

British-American Tobacco Co. Reports Substantial Increase in Profits

At the 26th annual general meeting of the British-American Co. Ltd. held in London last month, the chairman (Sir Cunliffe-Owen) in the course of his remarks to the shareholders stated that investments in associated companies showed an increase from £20,135,601 to £20,931,081. This he said was the largest item on the assets side and shows an increase this year of £795,480. This was accounted for by the increase of investments in associated companies and in the purchase of new businesses.

Issued Capital.

As regards the liabilities side of the balance-sheet, the issued capital of 4,500,000 preference shares had remained the same as last year but the issue of ordinary shares had increased from 23,499,606 to 23,540,236, an addition of 40,630 shares. This was due to shares allotted to shareholders under a resolution passed at the general meeting held on June 21, 1926, and to the issue of shares to certain directors under another resolution passed at the same meeting.

The accounts showed a net profit for the year after deducting all charges and expenses, and providing for income tax, of £6,563,559, an increase of £209,494 over the previous year. Last year there was carried forward a balance of £4,277,468 out of which was paid a final dividend of 1s. 8d. per share (free of income tax) amounting to £1,958,353, which left a disposable balance of £2,319,115.

Results for the year under review in nearly all parts of the world had been very satisfactory.

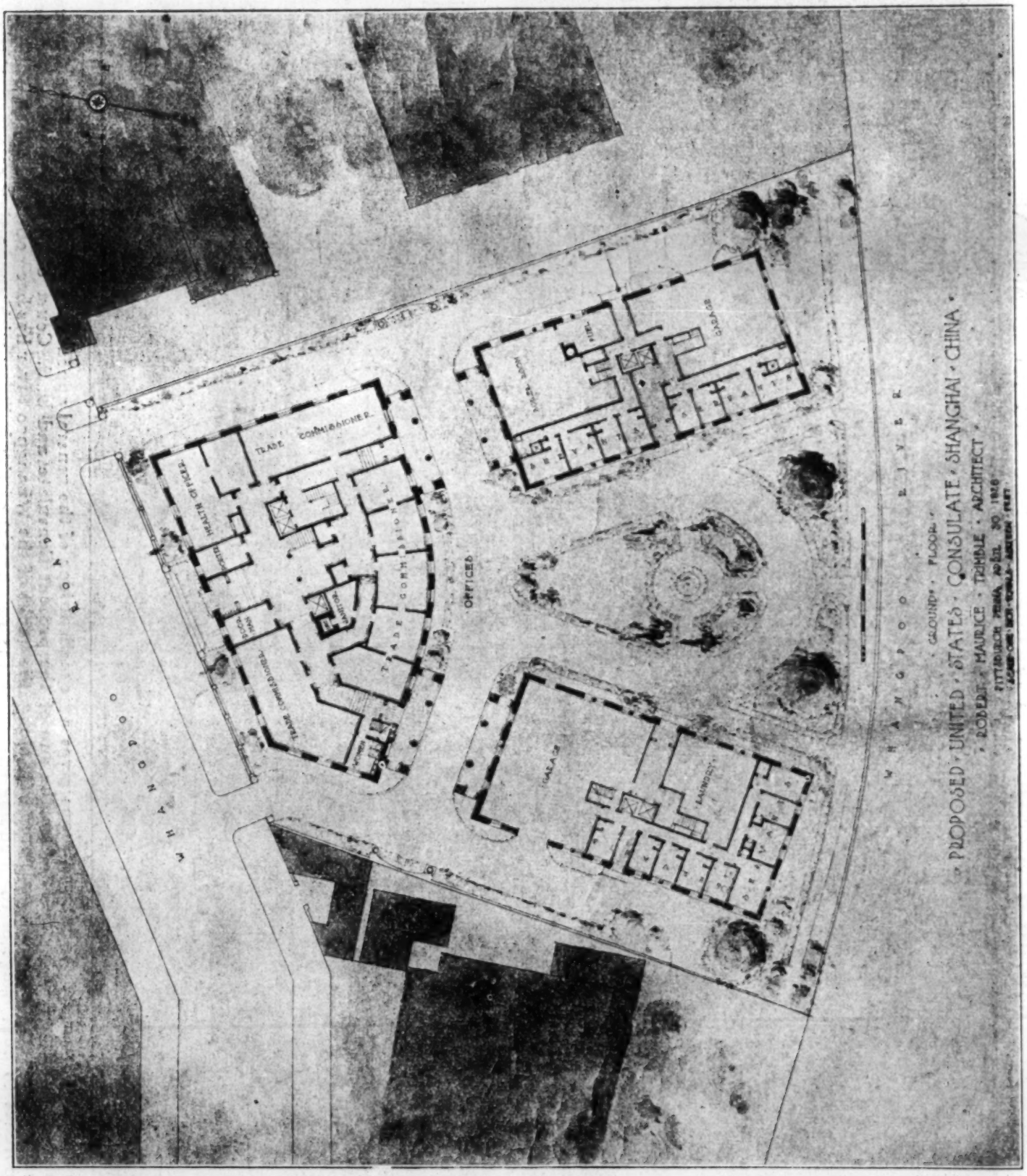
Business for the first three months of the current year continued satisfactory.

The directors had declared for the year 1928-9 an interim dividend of 10d. per share free of British income tax, also payable on January 24.

THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT SHANGHAI

This photograph from the Architect's plans gives an excellent idea of the general appearance of the new American Government Building which is shortly to be constructed on the site of the present Consulate and U. S. Court on Whangpoo Road. Since the original sketches were made, additional property along the banks of the Whangpoo River has been obtained which will enable the addition of porches to both wings of the building extending the full height of the building with supporting colonnades of graceful stone columns.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN SHANGHAI



This is a photograph of the ground-floor plan of the new American Government Building at Shanghai which is shortly to be constructed upon the site of the present Consulate and U. S. Court. The new building, as the plan indicates, will actually consist of three separate buildings with an open court facing the Whangpoo River. The building in the background, fronting on Whangpoo Road will be occupied by the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner and Health Officer. As seen from the Whangpoo River the appearance will be that of one structure. The new buildings with fittings will probably cost about G.$1,000,000.

The Modern Chinese Woman

BY WU TAO-TSWEN

If President-elect Hoover came to China again, he would surely find many things different from what they were when he was here years ago. Perhaps the first thing he would notice would be that there are many young Chinese women in the streets while formerly there were none, or few. This is the result of the Woman Emancipation Movement following the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

The Old Chinese Woman

Before giving a description of the modern Chinese woman, let us give a few words about the old. It is said that before the Revolution a Chinese woman had only three duties. When she was a daughter, she had to obey her father. When a wife she had to obey her husband. And in case the husband died, she had to obey her son. It was an accepted principle that a woman without any learning was virtuous. This is why ninety-nine out of one hundred old Chinese women are illiterate today, unable to read or write. Their feet were bound with cloth to make them very small because they were supposed to be always at home, especially when young.

Before or since the Revolution, Western thought has been introduced into China. Men of new learning began to doubt if it was right to place the fair sex in such a dark situation. As the new order did not agree with the old, the movement above mentioned was started. And it has become a successful one.

The virtues of the old Chinese woman are the vices of the new. Women nowadays should be more than good wives, daughters, or mothers. They should be taught how to read and write, the same as boys. They should have "natural" feet instead of small ones. These demands, if I may call them such, have all been granted.

The Modern Chinese Woman

The modern Chinese woman does not obey her father blindly. Regarding the question of marriage, she wants to have free choice. She is bold enough, standing before her father, as she is able to be independent economically. For the same reason, she does not want to be considered an inferior to her husband. If there happens any disagreement, what she wants is nothing but separation. As she is not submissive before her father or husband, there is no reason to believe that she is submissive before the son she brings into the world.

Virtues and Defects

Most of the young Chinese women are educated, if not all. Girl schools are found practically in every city. Recently co-education has been encouraged, and most colleges and universities are open to girls as well as boys. The girls as a whole have distinguished themselves and done good work. Sometimes they are better than the boys. Such being the case they can earn their own bread after graduation. Today we have women-teachers, clerks, etc. It should also be said that a certain number of modern Chinese women have gone to study abroad and received their honors.

The modern Chinese woman is dressed like any modern European woman. With hair cut and beautifully combed, she puts on fashionable clothes; she has a pair of silk stockings and high-heeled shoes. She is arm-in-arm with her lover or husband in the street and admired by others. She often attends theatre and other public affairs.

Briefly the modern Chinese woman is like any modern woman in the world, intellectually and socially. When the Revolution in China is complete, she will be made equal with man in law and so will become more influential. She will surely play an important part in Chinese history.

As a concluding paragraph, it should be understood that the modern Chinese woman, no matter how advanced she is, is not without her defects. Spending too much time in social life, she neglects her duty at home. She does not know how to cook and does not like cooking. She does not like to do any needle-work either. She spends money lavishly, regardless of the fact that it does not grow on trees and is not easily earned. She wants an easy life and nothing else. She should improve herself by getting rid of these defects!

Wuhu, Dec. 28, 1928.

Japan's National Debt Now Totals Yen 5,799,547,000

The Finance Department of Japan recently issued a report (as published in the *Japan Chronicle*, which shows Yen 5,799,547,000 odd as the National Debt outstanding on the 31st December, 1928, showing an increase of more than Yen 473,000,000 over the same date of the previous year. Of these loans, Yen 4,346,454,000 were issued in Japan and Yen 1,453,092,000 are outstanding abroad, on which 4 to 6½ per cent. is yearly paid in interest, as follows:—

		Yen
Domestic loans:—		
4	per cent.	265,635,000
5	" "	4,080,819,000
	Total	4,346,454,000
Foreign loans:—		
4	per cent.	596,650,000
4½	" "	58,578,000
5	" "	281,251,000
6	" "	244,075,000
6½	" "	272,537,000
	Total Yen	1,453,092,000

The total will probably rise to Yen 6,000,000,000 next year. The Government has a programme of fresh issues amounting to over Yen 290,000,000, subject to the authorisation of the Diet, and the figures do not include Yen 21,000,000 for taking over the Nishihara loans and Yen 29,000,000 to be handed to the Kokusai Steamship Company for assisting in the financial re-adjustment in its affairs. Moreover, there is Yen 75,000,000 which should have been issued in 1928-1929. All of these may not be brought out in the course of the year, as the money market may not be sufficiently favorable. But it is reasonable to expect the figure will rise to well over Yen 6,000,000,000 this year.

The steady increase in government loans in Japan is stated to constitute a knotty problem, especially those which are described as "unproductive," and so far no definite plan has been devised to deal with the situation effectively. All the appropriations for the Sinking Fund should be employed, it is suggested, to redeem this class of issues, or some such measure taken, but any satisfactory solution of the difficulty is hardly possible apart from a liberal retrenchment in the Budget.

German Firm Supplies Many Automatic Telephones in China

The Siemens-China Company, who represent in China the German Siemens Concern, has received another order for an automatic telephone exchange of the Strowger system, which system has been considerably improved by Siemens. The order was given by the authorities for the town of Macao for an exchange of 1,000 subscribers and the contract was signed between the Governor of Macao and Siemens China Co., Hongkong Branch, on January 5, 1929.

The Siemens China Co. has erected in China the following automatic exchanges of the Siemens Strowger system with a total capacity of about 16,000 subscribers.

Tientsien, 3 exchanges with a capacity of 9,000 subscribers.

Fudsiadin (Harbin), 1 exchange of 1,500 subscribers.

Harbin, 1 exchange of 100 subscribers.

Mukden (Jap. Conc.), 1 exchange of 4,000 subscribers.

Mukden (Arsenal), 1 exchangs of 200 subscribers.

Macao, 1 exchange of 1,000 subscribers.

In Japan Siemens has erected large exchanges at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and other places with a total capacity of more than 30,000 subscribers.

Welcome Dinner to Magistrate Kung Ching-shih at Wusih

On February 3, a banquet was given in the Bankers' Association building in Shanghai in honor of the new Magistrate of Wusih, Kung Ching-shih. Among those present were T. K. Yung, Dr. Ting Foo-pao, Hsisan C. Liu, Dr. C. P. Liu, Dr. Kuo Yang-mou, all prominent Wusih men in Shanghai. Mr. Kung in a speech intimated that he has accepted the post not as an official of the old type but as one who would do all he can to improve conditions in the Wusih district. His first object, he said, would be the reorganisation of the City Constabulary and the establishment of an Industrial Home for the poor.

New York Chinese Students' Banquet

BY G. D MONRO

ON the evening of Dec. 28th, at International House, Riverside Drive, New York, a unique function was staged in the reception by the Chinese students of New York at their annual banquet of a large number of foreign guests, distinguished and otherwise. It was the first time that the annual banquet had taken on such proportions, and the occasion was an admirable opportunity for East and West to join in celebrating the long-awaited reunification of China.

Mr. Harry Edmonds, Warden of International House, was not able to be present, but Mrs. Edmonds acted as hostess. The floor of the big Assembly Hall was crowded with tables, and a very merry throng of beauty and chivalry spent a pleasant dinner bursting balloons, cracking jokes, and shrieking college war-cries. Mr. K. A. Wee, as toastmaster, was the inspiring spirit. There was also a considerable amount of edifying conversation.

Mrs. Edmonds, in welcoming the guests, stressed the thoughts of Unity, Fellowship, and Welcome, and called up memories of many old friends, both present and absent, who had shared with her and Mr. Edmonds in the international-friendship work of the House.

Mr. K. A. Wee, in introducing the Honorable C. C. Wu, the first of the principal speakers, pointed out that to have the privilege of listening to such widely-travelled speakers as Dr. Wu, Dean William Hung, and Dr. Kilpatrick, was quite as good as travelling with any "floating University", and did not have the disadvantages of being "education all at sea."

Dr. Wu spoke briefly and to the point. He had not come, he said, with any "message" or set speech. His chief thought at this time was of the great mass of the American people who had shown themselves so friendly to the cause of China. There seemed, he said, to be a peculiar bond between the two republics.

A Friendly Atmosphere

Speaking in particular to the Chinese students, he said that it was a great privilege to be able to come to America to study. "Study hard", he urged them, "but do not stop at your books. There are great institutions well worthy of study in America—American life and American homes." In some countries, he said, it was difficult for foreign students to get inside the home-life of the people, but this was not so in America, especially for Chineses students. American schools and colleges also, he said were especially worthy of study.

Continuing, Dr. Wu remarked that this was the first occasion that the Chinese students of New York had united to give a dinner for their foreign friends—the first united function of its kind. "We Chinese", he said, "have the reputation of being great individualists. But we are finding out, since the establishment of the Republic, that it is not enough to be individualists: in order to make Democracy a practical and not merely a theoretical institution, it is necessary for all the citizens of China to unite. This is, in fact, one of the great lessons that we can take back from America. We are gradually learning in China the importance of this kind of thing. But we need more of it. We have proven ourselves the equals individually of any nation; but we have still to prove that we are, or can be, unitedly the equals of any nation."

Dr. Wu, in concluding, said that, as he was talking about co-operation, he might as well give a practical example of it by yielding the floor to the other speakers of the evening.

Dean William Hung, in a typically corruscating after-dinner speech, began with a little story of Chinese student life in America. "Once upon a time," he said, "a Chinese student was invited by his professor to a meal in a restaurant at Boston. Of the menu provided during the meal, the Chinese student especially liked the dessert, which was Washington Pie. Some time later, the student was inviting another Chinese student to a meal in New York, and, thinking to demonstrate his knowledge of the best things in the American culinary art, ordered "Washington Pie." What was his annoyance, on the pie appearing to see that the cream in the sandwich was not white but chocolate-colored. "Walter", he cried, "this ain't Washington Pie!" On the contrary, Sir, replied the waiter "it is". "But I thought Washington Pie had white cream inside!" "No, Sir, this is Washington Pie all right". "Oh, I see", said the Chinese student, with light beginning to dawn, "not George Washington, but Booker T.".

That, said Dean Hung, was typical of the understanding as well as of the misunderstandings of the Chinese student in America.

Referring modestly to himself, Dean Hung said that, as the subject of sandwiches had just been raised, he might himself pose as a fine example of the middle layer interposed between the two strata of more solid food provided by Dr. Wu and Professor Kilpatrick.

Turning to the more important subject which was in everybody's mind, Dean Hung said that this was indeed a unique occasion, not only as being the first of its kind in New York, but also as celebrating the approach of the first New Year of a reunited China.

Nationalism and Internationalism

"To ferry across together by co-operation". This should be the motto of all. "Nationalism and Internationalism". This, said Dean Hung, was more dangerous ground. But if Nationalism be taken to mean "working together to make the best of the opportunities that offer themselves," then, said Dean Hung, "I need not be taken amiss by those who are interested in Internationalism. China cannot gain the cosmopolitan point of view until she has developed her own national life. But what kind of national life do we want? It must be that part of nationalism which fits in well with internationalism."

"How can really international cooperation be brought about? Mere disarmament may not be enough. Diplomacy and the League of Nations may not be enough. The basic thing is to abolish *fear* between nations. Meeting an unfamiliar dog in the street for the first time, one may very well get into trouble with it if one shows the slightest sign of fear. Increase of mutual familiarity is the solution. We mustn't be like the little boy in class who wouldn't put up his hand to show that he wanted to go to heaven, and who, when the teacher asked him privately afterwards why he didn't want to go to heaven, said that he did want to go—but "not with that bunch".

Dr. Kilpatrick

Dr. Kilpatrick, speaking last, put a warmth of feeling into his words that moved his audience deeply. He owed to China, he said, a debt of gratitude for hospitality received that he could never repay, however long he lived.

"As I see it," said Dr. Kilpatrick, "China has embarked on the greatest adventure of all time. The nation which has preserved for the longest time the greatest civilization of all time has now taken upon itself to change that civilization. Speaking to the younger students here—it would be presumption to address the older members present—I would remind you of a little incident which I myself experienced; I once enquired of a Chinese boatman why it was that all Chinese junks have painted on their bows an eye. To which the boatman replied, "No can see, no can go". The same is true for you. You young students are the ones who will lead this change. You must study American institutions. But not in order to take back those institutions to China unchanged, but with the idea that the new institutions for China must be those which will solve *China's* problems—problems which are different from problems anywhere else in the world. Get suggestions and help from other countries; yes. But these will be the merest suggestions. You yourselves must see ahead as far as possible. Wherever you study, it must be with reference to China's needs and possibilities. You may know one thing without a doubt: if you are to be successful in your work, whatever new thing is to be built in China, that new thing must be so united with what already is there that new and old will form one continuity such that it will be almost impossible to tell where old leaves off and new begins. Only in that way can you utilize, satisfy, and express China's art and civilization.

The capture of Shanghai and Peking was only the beginning. Now comes the task of taking the old civilization and making it plastic to fit the New. Above all, there are the obstacles of loyalty to the clan and the family, which shut out other loyalties which have now become necessary. The problem is how to build those other loyalities. Habit has been so inwrought with other habits that change in one habit means change in so many other habits. It is when I see China faced with, or rather, facing, this problem, that I feel justified in calling the Chinese Revolution "the greatest adventure of all time."

New York Jan. 1, 1929.

Silk Association of America Holds Annual Dinner

The 57th annual dinner of the Silk Association of America was held January 18 evening in New York city. The dinner was attended by a large number of prominent silk men from all over the country. R. J. Schniewind, president of the Association, delivered an address in which he pictured the silk industry with great optimism. Incidentally it may be mentioned that America buys five or six times as much silk from Japan as from China.

In South China To-Day

(*From a Correspondent*)

Although officially China is now to celebrate the New Year according to the Gregorian calendar, the fact of the matter was that in South China the celebration of the New Year under this style was mostly observed by the officials, the bulk of the people not showing any enthusiasm for the new style celebration at all, The most noteworthy feature of New Year Day was the military parade held at the Parade Ground in the presence of General Chiang Kai-shek and the various Canton dignitaries. The troops commenced to gather at about noon and the parade commenced at one o'clock. Those who are accustomed to criticise the appearance of Chinese soldiers and their alleged lack of discipline ought to have been present at the parade, for then they would have discovered that the southern military leaders have evolved a fighting machine that is worthy of note. Unquestionably the men taking part in the New Year parade carried themselves as well as any foreign troops the writer has seen in seven countries, not excepting Japan. The average conception of die-hards in China is that whenever a Chinese military leader feels inclined to display his prowess for foreign edification he would gather together a few thousand coolies dressed them up as soldiers and put them on parade. Such die-hards should have witnessed the one held here on New Year Day under the supervision of General Chiang and the various Southern militarists. The men marched past the grand-stand in clock-like precision and displayed a smartness that is seldom seen exceeded in any other military country. If China could re-organize her entire army and bring it up to the standard of the soldiery found in Canton then she should have something with which to make the Japanese ponder carefully before they persist in antagonizing the Chinese nation with exorbitant claims regarding special rights and interests.

Commercial Aviation

It is said on good authority that commercial aviation between Canton and Nanking via Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai will be inaugurated in the near future. The authorities in the South seem inclined to help the promoters to push through their scheme within the next two or three months. The original capital to be invested will be around $150,000,00 and the goverment of this province is said to be willing to subsidize aerial services operating out of Canton. It is illuminating that in Hongkong there are many people who complain against what they term to be the lack of interest displayed in the British Crown Colony in respect to aviation. Hongkong critics have in the past made fun of Cantonese enterprise in various directions, claiming that the Cantonese tendency is to talk a lot and perform a little, but in recent months these critics have observed one form of progress after another initiated under Cantonese auspices. For example, in highway construction the Chinese of this province have shown that they know their business thoroughly and have no need for outside assistance either in the shape of money or advice. In river transportation the British have so far operated the best ships but pretty soon they would have to look to their laurels, for certain Canton interests have ordered a ship from Italy which is about due here and which should be able to make the trip between Hongkong and Canton in three and-a-half hours or about as fast as a railway passage. In connection with coastwise navigation the provincial authorities are considering the matter of encouraging Chinese ship-owners to maintain regular services between here and Shanghai. Hitherto foreign ships have largely monopolized the coastal business but there is a tendency now in South China to introduce measures preparatory to ousting foreign ships from the coast. This is as it should be, for in most countries foreign ships are not permitted to engage in coastwise business. In crime suppression they seem to be more systematic in Canton than in Hongkong or Shanghai. Here the authorities know how to handle criminals of every ilk including kidnappers. It is true that a year or two ago criminals in the province were very active but ever since the campaign against the communists and bandits inaugurated last year crime seems to have reduced appreciably. It is now safe for foreigners and any well-to-do Chinese to travel about freely except in one or two districts. Kidnapping cases in Canton are quite rare and the die-hards who think a lot of the Settlement police should come to Canton and have a look at the way in which the Chinese authorities minus foreign advisors, propagandists and what-not, are attending to their business.

There is a strong feeling here on the part of certain public bodies over the question of retrocession of foreign Concessions and Settlements in China. It is pointed out that although Britain promised to return Weihaiwai to China at the Washington Conference, the territory is still in the possession of the British; likewise France promised to return Kwangchouwan but the French flag continues to fly over it. No one has promised to return Shameen it is true, but the Cantonese feel that the spot is an eye-sore. They do not understand of what use Shameen can now be to the foreigners strategically because if the Chinese were so minded they could occupy it without much effort. In any case the feeling is that the British should make a move in this respect in view of their broadmindedness in returning Hankow and Chinkiang. The Cantonese also feel that the time has come for China to enter into negotiations with the Portuguese for the retrocession of Macao. Hongkong was obtained from China under a treaty but Macao was secured by the Portuguese first, when China was tottering under the Manchu government, and a treaty was forced out of it later on the strength of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance. In those days the British were prepared to assist the Portuguese in the defense of Macao because of the strong die-hard position in China then but now there seems to be no question but that the British will not lift a single finger to help the Portuguese against the Chinese because Hongkong has had two very nasty experiences of Chinese patriotic movements and it is a foregone conclusion that the British would not care to put back the hands of the clock just because of a little neighboring colony whose greatest boast is the protection it gives to the three vices.

Canton, January 25, 1929.

Y. M. C. A's to Hold National Convention Next October

Preliminary preparations are now being made for the 11th National Convention of the Y. M. C. A's of China to be held next October.

The primary purpose of the Convention is announced as being to restudy the needs and opportunities of the country and at the same time to re-examine the program and to re-define the policies of the Y. M. C. A. Movement in China so that they will be more in keeping with the new needs and opportunities arising from the rapidly-changing conditions in this country. The main theme chosen for the Convention is "The Y. M. C. A. in the period of National Reconstruction," on various subjects such as, "China's Basic Needs in the Light of Present Political, Economic and Social Development." "China's Basic Needs in the Light of Recent Intellectual, Philosophical and Moral Development," "The Mission of the Y. M. C. A. from the Standpoint of Present Trends in the Field of Industry and Labor," "Christianity in Changing China," and "The Mission and Task of the Y. M. C. A. in the Light of Recent Developments in China."

These national conventions of the Y. M. C. A's are held once in every three years. The last or the 10th Convention was held in Tsinan, Shantung, in 1926 and was attended by 374 delegates. The delegates to the 11th Convention, are expected to number 350, coming from some 40 city associations and more than 70 student associations throughout the country. Fraternal delegates are also expected to be sent by the Y. M. C. A. Movements in the neighboring countries such as Japan, and by its sister movement, the Y. W. C. A.

The place of the Convention has not yet been definitely decided. It is probable that the Convention will be held either in Foochow or in Hangchow.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui Entertained by Captain Dollar

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China who is now traveling in the United States was recently entertained in San Francisco by Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Company. Dr. Yui left here early in December last year on an extensive lecture tour in the United States. He took with him letters of greeting from Chinese chambers of commerce to the American people expressing gratitude for their friendly and sympathetic attitude toward China and the hope that the traditional bond of friendship between these two peoples can be strengthened by an early revision of the treaties existing between said two countries.

More Tientsin-Pukow Railway Rolling Stock Released

According to a recent report made by Mr. Hearne, chief engineer of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, two locomotives and 20 cars had been repaired prior to the formation of the Committee on Negotiation for the release of rolling stocks interned in Tsinan. After negotiations were started, the Railway succeeded in obtaining their release gradually. Up to January 31, a total of 17 engines, 8. passenger cars, 79 goods wagons and 1 weighing car, had left Tsinan for the south.

Canton's Economic Reconstruction Scheme

BY HIN WONG

THE Bureau of Reconstruction of Kuangtung Province in Canton has proposed an ambitious scheme for economic reconstruction and, at the same time, announced its principles and policy which will guide the working out of the several plans in its scheme.

The Government of Kwangtung, through the Bureau of Reconstruction, will use to the utmost the best effort of the people and the financial resources of the Province to labor for the amelioration of the living, housing, and communication conditions of the mass, making the immediate revenue from its effort as a secondary matter.

As their policy, the Government are prepared to introduce new and model industrial plants for the guidance of the public; to insure the expansion of home goods; to subsidize, if necessary, special enterprises which may eventually benefit the people; to eliminate or reduce all taxes on home goods; and to levy higher imposts on foreign imports.

In view of past failures in economic reconstruction and political reform, the Government will do away with all former Bolshevistic methods of destruction and draw-backs of constant government changes. All past practice of military demands for contribution from the people will not again be enforced, and the Government will begin to regain their dignity and confidence from the people through mutual co-operation for the happiness of all.

Before the Government will put their scheme into actual operation, they will first make an accurate survey of the present economic conditions of the Province, try to improve what is existing, compile statistics, draft plans, and then put them into practice.

The scheme for the economic reconstruction of Kwangtung will be executed through three principal directions. These include those of communication; agricultural, forest, fishing; and mineral developments; and industrial and commercial expansion.

Extension of Communications

Under the heading of communication, the Government through the Bureau of Reconstruction, will prepare to complete the Canton-Hankow Railroad; finish the five-trunk-lines of the Provincial Highway now in progress; line the Province with a long-distance telephone system; erect radio and broadcasting stations; repair and improve the present telegraph system; repeal the military tax on travel on the Yueh-Han and Kwang-Sam Railroads; repeal all sub-charges of the travellers on the Yueh-Han, Kwang-Sam, Canton-Kowloon, Swatow, and Sunning Railroads; reduce the tariff on the Kwang-Sam and Yueh-Han Railroads; put the employees of the Yueh-Han and Kwang-Sam on civil service basis; recondition the Yueh-Han, Kwang-Sam, and the Canton-Kowloon Railroads by a change of beds; increase the rolling-stock of the foregoing mentioned lines; repair the tracks, improve the working conditions of the employees; appoint an auditing board to go over the accounts of the Yueh-Han Railroad; make a survey of the proposed provincial public highway system; construct the highway between Shiukwan and Pinglok; reorganize the Canton Navigation Bureau; prepare to construct the proposed Nanning-Yamchow Railroad; have another survey of the proposed ports of Lungmoon, Heungchow, and others; and arrange early to build the proposed Fatshan-Kongmoon, and Swatow-Changchow Railroads.

To develop the mineral, fishing, forest, and agricultural resources of the Province of Kwangtung, the Bureau of Reconstruction has a number of plans on foot. These include the establishment of aquarium and fishing stations to study marine products and improve output through the introduction of better eggs or methods; the reclamation and registration of waste lands; the opening of factories for modern farming implements; the making use of the several bird islands on the Kwantgtung Coast as sources of fertilizing product; encouragement to the public to manufacture artificial fertilizers; granting of aid to persons trying to raise coffee and rubber in Hainan and organizing modern fishing industries in Dichoi, Toyshan; the founding of experiment stations for better agronomy, sericulture, cane-sugar, horticulture, forestry, tea, and animal husbandry; the reorganization of all district seed gathering and distribution offices; the opening of forest reserves and stations, including those of Naam Hua, Ting Woo, Saae Chiu, and Loh Fau; the improvement of all cultivated lands; the proper consideration of all questions of irrigation; the offering of rewards to those planting also in winter seasons; the formation of agricultural co-operative societies and silk merchants banks; a reduction of tax for rice import; the appointment of officials to inspect the incoming and outgoing products of villages so as to insure high grade production; and the publication of plans for emigration to the new uncultivated lands.

Technical Experts

To assist in the execution of these plans, there will be established district offices of the Bureau of Reconstruction, and an effort will be made to register all technical experts possible of service to the Government.

In their desire to promote trade and industry throughout the Province, the Kwangtung Government, acting through the Bureau of Reconstruction, will encourage the return of overseas Chinese with their surplus in order to invest in the several enterprises opening; reduce export taxes on tea and silk; open a commercial museum; reopen the government tannery recently closed; draft plans for workshops for machinery and motor-cars; inaugurate an agricultural and industrial bank; effect a uniform measurement throughout the Province; put under preparation the carrying out of plans for weaving and textile establishments; protect all home, or small, industries with a view to increasing their efficiency and output; introduce the system of international exchange for marketing goods; open industrial testing houses and experiment offices; encourage the opening of chemical aided industries; re-open the cement works at Honam and found a new one at Yingtak; erect a large light plant at Yungkiang with water power; and give all necessary advice and assistance to worthy enterprises.

To better consider all the propositions of the Bureau of Reconstruction and put the more urgent into immediate effect, the Administrative Council of the Government, by its chairman has called for a conference on reconstruction; and among those invited to the conference is a number of agricultural and industrial experts of Cantonese origin but who have been offering their service to the Government of Kwangsi, another South China province which has gone ahead in the several schemes now being conceived in the minds of the officials in Canton.

Canton, January 28, 1929.

Why Tanaka Sent Yoshizawa to Nanking

(*From the Osaka Asahi*)

A national league for foreign relations has been organized to overthrow the Tanaka Government for the solution of the China question. In the light of this public movement, the government changed its attitude and rushed Mr. Yoshi zawa to Nanking on the way to his post.

China's animosity and public criticism obliged the Government to recall its professed principles and to express sympathy with China for its efforts to bring about unification and stability. This is an amazing change, but profession does not go parallel with action, and profession is inconsistent. It is deplorable that the animosity of China against Japan is becoming worse and worse. Baron Tanaka said that he was sympathetic, without showing his policy to eradicate the causes of ill feeling.

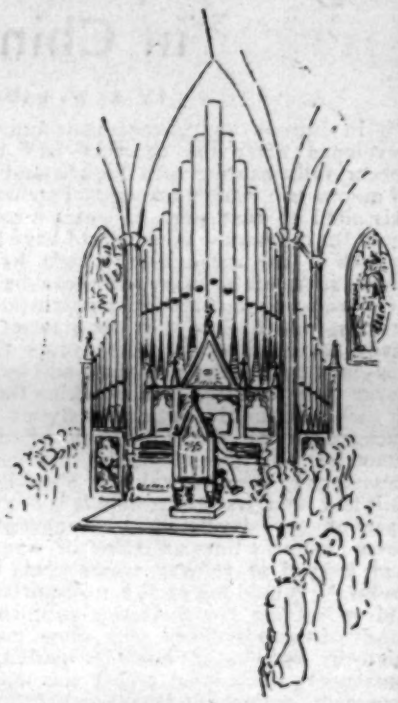
Pointless as his statement was, it was suggestive of his intentions to mend the unpleasant situation which had resulted from his rash policy. If this conjecture is the case, we shall only be gratified. The Seiyukai is still insistent on its established privileges, but its China policy has lost force. The dispatch of troops for the protection of our nationals there proved unsuceessful and the attempted separation of the Three Eastern Provinces has been defeated. If the Government had been alive to its responsibility it would have alluded to this point.

The unsuccessful China policy of the present Government is attributable to its mistakes in recognizing the force governing the situation in China and to its headstrong policy against the development of that nation. Mr. Tokonami's view is more creditable than the Tanaka policy, the Shidehara policy praiseworthy in comparison with Mr. Tokonami's ideas, and the opinion of the national league for foreign relation perhaps the best of all. Setting aside comparison, the China policy of Baron Tanaka has achieved no merit for the past two years but only excited the ill feeling of the Chinese. The China policy of no preceding Government has been as worthless as that of Baron Tanaka's. If his observation of China had been sane, present complications could have been avoided.

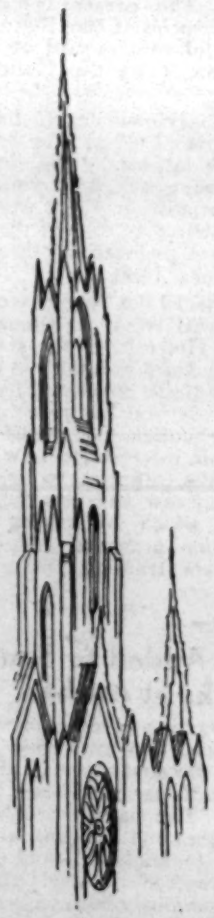
The only means for improved Sino-Japanese relations is retirement of the Tanaka Government, but this can be done only by an overwhelming majority for the Opposition. We advise Premier Tanaka to make great exertions for the solution of the Shantung problem through help of Mr. Yoshizawa at Nanking. If Baron Tanaka instructed Mr. Yoshizawa, as is suspected, to confer with the Nanking representative so that the Government might escape criticism from the Opposition, he will be totally discredited.

Kellogg!

The Radio With The Cathedral Tone



Transmits The Very Soul Of Music



Once you hear Kellogg Radio, you will find its perfection, its thrilling inspiration lingering . . . unforgettable.

Many who are endowed with a sensitive ear for tone—who are truly "Tone-Conscious"—have felt that radio has lacked fidelity to the infinite variety of notes and instruments.

But now—every sound which comes from the Kellogg is just as it is rendered—pure, unalloyed music.

Model 515 Table Type	*Model 521 Console Type*
M. $265.00	**M. $525.00**

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.

12 Nanking Road

1st FLOOR, KELLY & WALSH BLDG.

Highway Trains Needed in China

BY E. W. LANE

In Europe and America the automobile and tractor were developed after the railroad had for many years been succeesfully hauling both freight and passengers. The scope of automotive vehicle transportation was therefore limited in this field to that part in which it could take the traffic away from the railways. What would have been the nature of the growth if the automotive vehicle had been developed first! Thought on this question will throw light on the best method of developing automotive transportation in China, and of utilizing the highways to the greatest extent possible, since in many communities for some years to come railways will be non-existent and the conditions will be the same as if they had never been invented. In attacking the transportation problem in such communities unconsciously we have had in mind the background of the conditions of development in foreign countries, and this viewpoint has restricted our outlook and caused us to overlook valuable possibilities. If the automotive unit had been first in the field it is probable that a considerable part of the development of automotive hauling would have been along the lines of trains of wagons hauled by tractors, and instead of railway trains would have produced "highway trains." Would not such a transportation device be a great aid in solving transportation problems in China? A critical study of this possibility will show many advantages for the highway train in providing for hauling bulky commodities, and passengers who cannot afford the more rapid but also more expensive automobile travel.

The roads already built in many sections of China, with their light traffic (judged by American standards) of automobiles and trucks, have done wonders in the transportation field. Compared with the old accomodations of sedan chair, cart or litter, they represent a great step forward. Because they are cheaper, quicker, and more convenient than the former methods, they have been extensively used. Their field is limited however to hauling passengers who can afford the cost of the rapid travel, and to merchandise of high value which will not be made prohibitive in cost by the addition of su h transportation charges. With the automobile and truck this field is much wider than with the methods formerly in use, but the use of tractor trains would widen the field still further and include less wealthy passengers and lower grade freight.

Advantages on Earth Roads

One of the principal advantages of the highway trains is that it can carry heavy loads on earth or lightly metaled roads. The automobile truck carries both the weight of the engine and the cargo on four wheels. A tractor train carries only the weight of the engine on its four wheels, and the weight of the cargo can be spread over as many more wheels as desired. Moreover, very wide tires can be used on both tractor and wagons; for especially bad conditions caterpillar treads can be used on both the "engine and cars". In this way loads can be hauled on roads which would be impassable for an automobile or truck, or even for a horse and cart. In many cases wide treads tend to improve the roads rather than injure them.

Roads as built in China cannot stand heavy trucking, such as we know in America. Most of them are of earth and the best are water bound macadam. For heavy trucking only the best concrete roads will stand up, and they cost more than railroads. The impact of a heavily loaded truck when striking a small depression in a road is terrific. In addition to having smaller loads on the highway train cars, the impact per unit of load will be much less than for a motor truck because the speed at which the former will operate is much less. Since the impact varies directly as the velocity or at an even higher rate, for a vehicle traveling at five miles an hour the impact would not be over one-fifth as great as if it traveled twenty-five miles per hour. It might be argued that the trucks should be run at slow speed. They might be, but they will not be, for it is human nature to run as fast as can be done with safety, and Chinese drivers do not seem to differ from others in this respect. Moreover, most trucks are not built to run continuously in low gear, which would be necessary for slow speed operation.

Maintenance Work

It is true that maintenance work is cheaper in China and therefore more intensive work could be afforded, but this is largely offset by the difficulty of getting Chinese to do adequate maintenance work.

A highway train could easily make an average of four miles an hour. This would be nearly fifty miles in a twelve hour day, which would be high speed compared with the old style methods, for it would about double the distance which could be traveled in a day. It might not appeal to the foreigner or the foreign-trained Chinese, but they are not in the class of people this method would be intended to serve. Freight trains could be run at even slower speed, and when steep grades were encountered the trains could be broken up and hauled up a part at a time. The services of a brakeman would be required to set the brakes on the wagons before going down a steep hill, as the hand brakes were set on railway trains before the invention of the air brake.

This method of transportation would not supersede the automobile and truck, but would supplement it. The automobile would handle the first and second class passenger traffic, the truck the express traffic, and the highway train the third and fourth class passenger traffic and the freight. Nor would the highway train dispense with the need of railways or canals. The great investment necessary for these improvements however will prevent the construction of adequate rail or waterway communication in many important communities in China for years to come, but the relatively small investment necessary to install highway trains will enable these regions using local capital to provide facilities for trade and travel to a much greater extent than has ever been done before, or would be possible by any other method. The highway train routes will serve as excellent feeders for existing railways, and by building up traffic in advance provide the routes for future railway expansion. In this way they will be an aid rather than a competitor of the railways.

With the growing stability and security in China, it is believed that this method of transportation offers a promising field for private capital and for Government development as feeders to existing railway lines.

Pikesville, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, 1929.

Sericultural Development in China on American Lines

The Silk Association of America, with headquarters at 468 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. has issued a booklet on sericultural development in China. Among the contents are: A report for the year 1927 of the Shanghai International Testing House; details of the Nationalist program for the improvement of the silk industry in Central China; a report of the activities of the Chefoo Silk Improvement Commission, and also of sericultural work carried on at Fukien Christian University, at Foochow, at Lingnan University at Canton and at the University of Nanking. The present program of sericultural promotion under the auspcies of the Silk Association of America was inaugurated following a visit to the Far East made by D. E. Douty, manager of the United States Testing Co.

One of its early sericultural experiments carried on in the Far East was at Canton Christian College now known as Lingnan University. Special silk laboratory buildings were erected at said university where young men and women were trained in scientific silkworm production. The work spread through Nanking, Fukien and Shanghai, each of these places becoming a center of sericultural education through the financial assistance of the sericultural fund.

Reports in the booklet tell in detail the latest accomplishments of the association's sericultural work in China carried on through the Shanghai Testing House and the sericultural activities of other agencies who have had faith in the possibility of developing the Chinese raw silk market. They show that the work of raw silk improvement has gone on steadily despite the military and political situation, that the Chinese are manifesting a marked increase in interest and in willingness to assume responsibility, that the attempt to improve the quality and increase the quantity of raw silk has the support of the Nationalist Government, which is carrying on a constructive sericultural demonstration program, and that the colleges and schools of China are training young men and women in scientific silkworm culture.

Blast Furnace Unit Added to South Manchuria Works at Anshan

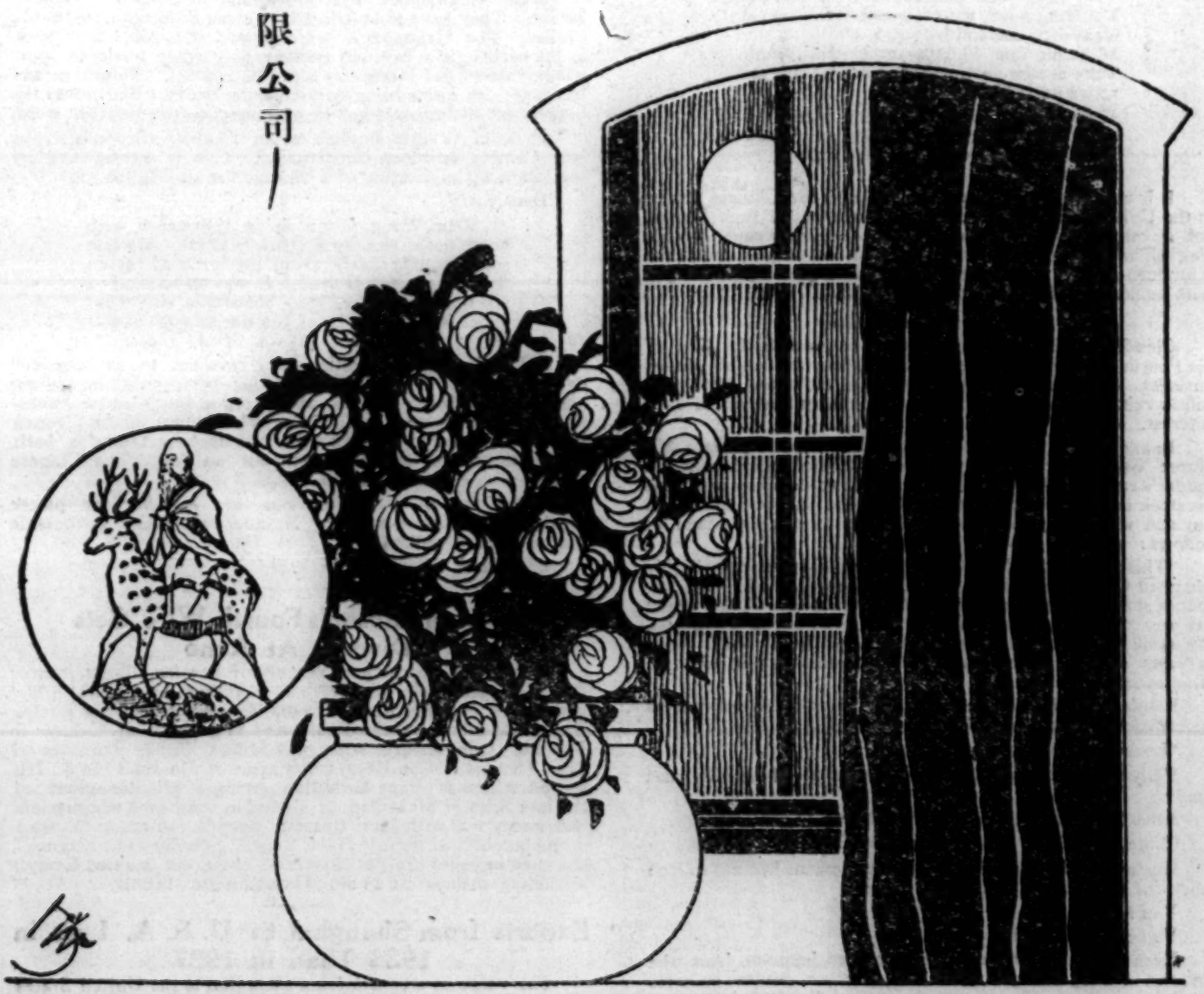
The South Manchuria Railway is at present extending its iron works at Anshan, near Mukden. Up until this time the Anshan works had been mostly devoted to the production of pig iron, and a new blast furnace unit has just been added to increase the pig iron production. The management, however, has still more ambitious plans in mind and has sent a body of experts to Europe with a view to studying, and later on installing the most up-to-date method of steel production. Steel producers in Japan had previously been opposed to the South Manchuria's scheme to manufacture steel, but a recent *Reuter* report states that this objection has now been overcome.

花長好，
月長圓；
人長壽！

花何以能長好？無暴風雨以摧殘之，則能長好矣。月何以能長圓？無浮雲以翳罩之，則能長圓矣。人何以能長壽？無憂患禍害以戕賊之，則能長壽矣。

人壽保險之功用，在能減少人類所懼之憂患，抵禦人類所懼之禍害。普而及之，可使全人類同登長壽之域。

純粹華股
專家管理
—華安合羣保壽股份有限公司—
上海靜安寺路三十四號



The China United Assurance Society, Ltd.

(A purely Chinese Company under the Management of Experts)

Head Office: *34 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.*

The New Wave of Pidgin English in America

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

THE resilience of the American public in absorbing twists and quirks of language is amazing. Every conceivable jargon has invaded American prints. The latest to make a bold show-off in American advertising is Pidgin English.

Pidgin English is not new to the advertising world, but it is new to the advertising pages of American newspapers. It is, therefore, interesting to note that no less than an Americanized Chinese has thought it fit and proper to use this medium as a means of luring his public.

Andrew Kan, a Chinese dealer in Oriental art goods on the Pacific coast, not long ago burst out in a series of ads concocted in that fantastic lingo which has made many Shanghai stores and Peking streets famous the world over. Mr.Kan, a familiar figure in Seattle for almost half a century, speaks decent English, but his business brain created the idea of using Pidgin English to attract the attention of his American publics.

Here is how he drew Seattle residents to his Chinese Emporium:

"Everybody Look See!
Andrew Kan
Just Now too Old-

Very tied. Too Much Worry for Old Man.
Not sleep good, not eat good. Have good idea—help me and help you.
Make big sale. 30 days—make stock small.
Take in new partner—then maybe quit or retire partially.

45 years in Northwest. Many friends who I know speak true fact. Hurry up. Quick sell.
Big China Art Goods for Bargain.
Andrew Kan."

It is quite true that the rank and file of the Chinese living in the United States do not express themselves in such jargon, yet it cannot be denied that as an advertising weapon Pidgin English has its use. It derives its value essentially from the American passion for novelty, and if such novelty is tinged with humor, its effect is all the more electric.

Subtle Salesmanship

Chinese generally will have no grievance with Mr. Kan, if his Pidgin English advertisements bring him the much-needed business. Beneath his advertisements, however, there is a subtle vein of salesmanship which copywriters have noted with interest.

In another ad. he starts off with this headline: "Please, My Name Good. My Stock No Good." Such words tickle a reader's curiosity, but reading further he soon discovers that his stock is too big, therefore no good, hence his admonition to buy now while the price is low. The rest of the ad reads as follows:

"This real truth. Big stock no good. My friend, highly educated Chinese student, says $50,000 stock too big. He say reduce stock. Sell China Art goods at low price. Then I take partner. Too much responsibility. 44 years I am in Northwest. My name in business deal good. Am very tired. Must retire partially or quit. That true fact. My stock too big no good, Must reduce.

Pidgin English has also invaded Broadway. A well-known manufacturer of men's clothing advertised as follows:

"Lookee China Boy topside idea!

Velly fine Neckwear for Mellican man at Melly Clistmas time!

Allee Samee Silk; allee plitty platterns

Chinese Symbols, old time you savvy?

Muchee Blight colors for young Gentlemans but not so too much for honorable Grandpas.

You likum?

You-catchum $3.50."

Even the football field has not been immune from the invasion of Pidgin English, and today a cheer leader includes as one of his hits in his yell repertoire the following:

Chinka, chinka, chink!
Whata you think?
Blankville Team allee right,
Makee Muchee fight!
Hip-o-lee! Hip-o-lah!
Blankville, Blankville!
Rah! Rah! Rah!

The Spread of the Idea

Visitors from the Orient usually bring back a splendid collection gleaned from native advertisements designed to lure the foreign buyer. It is doubtful whether any other celestial has done more to advertise Pidgin English than Musa-Shiya, the shirtmaker in Honolulu. Mr. Musa-Shiya's advertisements, a hilarious mixture of jargon and commonsense, have circled the world, and made his name famous. Were Mr. Musa-Shiya to become an advertising writer for one of the big corporations in America, he would undoubtedly earn by the use of his pen triple the amount he today earns by his deft use of the needle.

Here is how Musa-Shiya directs tourists to his place of business:

How Finding

Until finding Musa-Shiya Shop please King Street go for River. Before arrived then Fish Market come. Do not paused. Advance away for River but not until River. Then you was nice sign say so Musa Shiya the Shirtmaker 179. That was the places my shop. Thanks you entered insides puchase me this time.

Pidgin English did not originate with the Chinese as many suppose. It was invented by the thousands of foreign traders who went to China for business, and when they discovered that it was difficult to make themselves understood to the native they created the hybrid. Since then the Chinese, conscious of the advantage which a knowledge of English brings, has studied the hybrid carefully, and today it is the accepted medium of conversation in the treaty ports.

Many Englishmen and Americans in China are adept in its use. They have to be when they come in contact with the coolies. The language is widely used in public places, such as the barber shop, railroad stations, and other business spots where natives and foreigners come in contact. Pidgin means business; its name being derived from the fact that it was the nearest the coolie could get in pronouncing the English word.

In brief, Pidgin-English is an English vocabulary put into Chinese sentence construction. This is exemplified by the following application of a Chinese for an English job:

Dear Sir,

I am Wang, I can drive typewriter with good noise and my English is great. My last job has left itself from me for good reason that large man is dead. It was on account of no fault of mine. So, honorable sirs, what about it? If I can be of big use to you I will arrive on some date that you should guess.

In Pidgin English, positions are referred to as "topside" or "bottomside." "Number One" means best quality or highest person in authority. Thus, Mr. Steep in his "Chinese Fantatics" tells the story of a European who called on two young women and learned that the elder was upstairs taking a bath, while the younger one had gone out walking. The Chinese servant who conveyed the information said:

"That two piece girl no can see. Number one piecee topside make washee-washee. Number two piecee go outside makee walkee-walkee."

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1929.

Preston Gibson's Fourth Wife Gets Divorce At Reno

The fourth matrimonial venture of Preston Gibson, wearer of the French Croix de Guerre and author of several plays and stories, ended in Reno, Nevada, December 19, when Evelyn Spaulding Gibson obtained a divorce on grounds of failure to provide. Gibson's first wife was Minna Field, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, and a niece of Marshall Field. His second wife was Grace McMillan Arvis, a granddaughter of the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan. His third venture into matrimony was with Mrs. Beatrice Rogers Benjamin Pratt, a granddaughter of the late H. H. Rogers, Standard Oil magnate, and then in June, 1924, at Haverhill, Mass., he married Evelyn Spaulding, member of an old Massachusetts family.

Exports from Shanghai to U. S. A. Less in 1928 Than in 1927

The value of exports from Shanghai to the United States for the year ending December 31 last according to statistics supplied by the U. S. Consulate General, was G$41,754,930 a drop from the figures of the previous year $44,841,109. Items in which less business was done in 1928 than in 1927 were goatskins, lambskins, hare skins, marmot skins, weasel skins, woodoil, laces, raw silk, brassware and antimony. Among the few lines in which more business was done than in the preceding year were feathers and jade ware.

Government International Radio Service

Notice is hereby given that this Administration has now been instructed by the Ministry of Communications to handle international testing radiograms for general public correspondence, the service of which will commence on 15th January, 1929.

All radiograms destined to the following places will be accepted at our SHANGHAI RADIOGRAMS TRAFFIC OFFICE, 30 AVENUE EDWARD VII, TEL. NO. 62377:—

EUROPE: ALL COUNTRIES, GREENLAND, ICELAND, TURKEY in ASIA,
AFRICA: MOROCCO,
NORTH-AMERICA: U.S.A., MEXICO,
CENTRAL-AMERICA: ALL COUNTRIES,
SOUTH-AMERICA: ALL COUNTRIES,
WEST INDIES.

TESTING RADIOGRAMS TARIFF.

TO	Ordinary	Deferred
EUROPE	Mex. $	Mex. $
All Countries	1.50	.75
Azores	1.75	.90
Canary-Islands, Faros-Islands,	1.60	.80
Greenland	1.85	.95
Iceland	1.65	.80
Svalbard (Spitzbergen)	1.65	.85
Turkey in Asia	1.70	.85
AFRICA		
Morocco 1) Spanish Zone via Tanger	1.60	.80
Morocco 1) Spanish Zone via Spain	1.55	.80
Morocco 2) all other offices	1.60	.80
NORTH-AMERICA		
California: Alameda, Berkeley, Oakland, S. Francisco	1.80	.90
California: Other stations	1.95	.95
New Jersey: Hoboken, Jerseycity, Unioncity	1.95	1.00
New Jersey: Other stations	2.05	1.05
New York: Newyork City and all stations within the tariff of Newyork City	1.95	1.00
New York: Other Stations	2.05	1.05
Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington State	1.95	.95
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, New Foundland, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Isl., Quebec, Rhode Isl, St. Pierre and Miquelon Vermont	1.95	1.00
Colorado, Dakota: North and South, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Vancouver Isl., Wyoming New-Mexico	2.00	1.00
Alabama, Arkansas Columbia Distr., Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky Labrador, Louisiana, Manitoba Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin	2.05	1.05
Alberta, Carolina: North and South, Georgia, Saskatchewan, Virginia, West Virginia	2.10	1.05
Columbia: British: 1. Zone	2.00	1.00
Columbia: British: 2. Zone	2.10	1.05
Columbia: British: 3. Zone	2.10	1.05
Columbia: British: 4-9 Zone	2.20	1.10
Florida	2.15	1.10
Mexico	2.35	1.20
Alaska	2.45	1.25
Yukon	2.65	1.35

TO	Ordinary	Deferred
NORTH-AMERICA	Mex. $	Mex. $
Bahama Islands	2.65	1.35
Bermuda Islands	2.85	1.45
Turks Island	3.00	1.50
CENTRAL AMERICA		
Costarica, Salvador	3.00	1.50
Guatemala: S. Jose de Guatemala	2.90	1.45
Guatemala: Other Places	3.00	1.50
Honduras: British (Belize)	2.55	1.30
Honduras: Republic of	3.00	1.50
Nicaragua: S. Jose del Sur	2.90	1.45
Nicaragua: Other Stations	3.00	1.50
Panama: Almirante, Bocas de Torre	3.50	1.75
Panama: Ancon, Balboa, Colon, Cristabol, Panama	2.95	1.50
Panama: Other Places	3.00	1.50
SOUTH AMERICA		
Argentine, Chili, Paraguay, Bolivia,	3.10	1.55
Ecuador	2.95	1.50
Uruguay	3.30	1.65
Venezuela	3.50	1.75
Brazil: Pernambuco	2.45	1.25
Brazil: Amazon Stations I Region	3.65	
Brazil: Amazon Stations II Region	4.30	
Brazil: Other Stations	3.00	1.50
Columbia: Buenaventura, Cartagena, Valle, Barranquilla	2.95	1.50
Columbia: Bogota	3.00	1.50
Columbia: Other Places	3.10	1.55
Falkland Isl: Port Stanley	3.70	1.85
Guayana: British: Georgetown	3.25	1.65
Guayana: French	5.10	
Guayana: Dutch	4.65	
Peru: El Encanto, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Puerto Maldonado	3.50	1.75
Peru: Other Places	3.30	1.65
WEST INDIES		
Antigua, Trinidad	3.25	1.65
Barbadors	3.00	1.50
Cuba: Havana	2.25	1.15
Cuba: Other Places	2.35	1.20
Haiti: Port au Prince	3.15	1.60
Haiti: Other Places	3.25	1.65
Dominica: Republic: La Romana	3.35	1.70
Dominica: S. Domigo. Puerto Plata	3.15	1.60
Dominica: Other Places	3.20	1.60
St. Thomas	3.15	1.60

RADIO ADMINISTRATION MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

152 Sinza Road, Shanghai.

Zinc in the Far East

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

(Sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University).

(Conclued from last week)

CHINA

The most important and most thoroughly surveyed deposits zinc ore in China are those found in *Hunan* Province, in the *Changning* Distract, not far from the city of *Henchow*, whence the ore is shipped to the city of *Changsha* and *Yochow*, and from there, for export, to *Hankow*. These deposits of ore consist of zinc-blende lying in large pockets in the Paleozoic limestone.

Concentrates of the ore, containing 42 per cent of metal, are prepared on the spot, principally by the *Shuikoushan* mines, and are exported to Changsha and Hankow. In Changsha there is already in operation a fairly well equipped zinc smelter, with an annual capacity of approxinately 8,000 tons of zinc in pig per annum.

The above mentioned Shuikoushan mines and a number of other small mines in the Province of Hunan, according to figures summed up by the author for the past five years, produce annually up to 50,000 tons of zinc concentrates, of which 19,000 tons are smelted at home in China, while the remaining 31,000 tons are shipped abroad, mainly to Belgium, and also to Germany and Japan. In 1925, the production decreased owing to the civil war, although the export alone were as high as 37,636 tons of zinc concentrate, as per the official date of the Geological Survey of China (C. Y. Hsieh's Report). Of the subsequent years, the year 1926 gave a decrease down to 24,500 tons and the warfare of 1927 bought the exports of Chinese zinc ore down to 535 tons.

Besides the Province of *Hunan*, according to the information of the Geological Survey of China (Special Report, by C. Y. Hsieh), zinc was produced in 1925 in *Chekiang*, 100 tons, *Szechuan*, 887 tons and 600 tons in *Yunnan*. It is reported to be produced in some other province, but information is not available even to the said Survey. The Peking Geological Survey, however, mentions the presence of zinc ores in the following additional provinces: *Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Kiangsi, Fukien, Hupeh, Chahar, Suiynan* and in *Mukden* province of *Manchuria*. As it will be mentioned further, the author believes in the possibility of discovering zinc ore of commercial value in *North Manchuria in Heilungkiang*. That zinc ore exists in the Special Administrative Area of *Jehol* and may become of much interest is witnessed by the authoritative opinion of the Chinese geologist Dr. K. V. Ting, but the deposits of silver-lead-zinc ores in the Jehol province are as yet too little surveyed that a judgment may be formed of the extent of their commercial value.

With regard to *South Manchuria* there exists evidence, both by the Peking Geological Survey and Japanese geologists to the effect that silver-lead-zinc ores exist in South Manchuria in such insignificant quantities that there is no reason to anticipate the finding here of deposits which might be of industrial importance. The Japanese geologist Dr. H. Murakami states that while the existence of zinc ore is known in South Manchuria their distributions is far more limited when compared with lead ores. In most instances the zinc ores are formed by the contact metamorphism of limestone, due to the intrusion of basic rocks of older periods, and they are almost always associated with copper or lead ores.

There is also nothing to indicate the existence of zinc ore in *Kirin* Province of *North Manchuria*. The only region where the location of zinc in commercially important quantities is possible is in *Barga*, the Pri-Argun region of *Heilungkiang Province*. Within the past four or five years in this region have been discovered a few deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore worthy of interest, *with zinc-blende always present*. The supposition has been advanced that these ores are the immediate continuation of analogous ores of Zabaikalia Province, and that the former may, similarly to the latter, prove of commercial importance. K. Molchansky, a very important Russian authority on the North Manchuria's mineral resources, expresses opinion that the lead deposits of Barga, which are already known, may prove to be similar to the Zabaikalian deposits, that is to contain *two parts of zinc to one part of lead*, when they will be properly prospected to a sufficient depth.

No concise data are available relative to the consumption of zinc in China, and the author has arrived at the same as below.

According to the statistics of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Special Report of the Geological Survey of China (General Statement on the Mining Industry of China, by C. Y. Hsieh), within the last five-year period, 1921-1925 (which is the latest data of *normal* output), China imported and exported the following average yearly quantities of zinc:

Table No. 7,

China's Export and Import of Zinc.

Products	Quantity in Metric Tons	Value in Hk. Tls.
Import:		
Zinc, spelter	1,317	257,666
Zinc, manufactured	802	196,939
Total average yearly imports.....	2,119	454,605
Export:		
Zinc, spelter	394	55,881
Zinc concentrates..	33,934	439,001

In 1926 and 1927, owing to the general military disturbance, the local output and exports of zinc dropped while the import increased up to 3,700 tins as shown by the Customs' statistics:

Table No. 8.

Products:	1926 metric tons	1926 Hk. Tls.	1927 metric tons	1927 Hk. Tls.
Imports:				
Zinc, spelter.....	1,491	386,521	1,976	499,408
Zinc, manufactured	1,811	454,314	1,727	477,084
Total imports.....	3,302	840,835	3,703	976,492
Exports:				
Zinc concentrates ..	24,595	279,642	535	61,549

If we add up the above figures of *normal* import and export take the normal home production of zinc in pig at 8,000 tons, as and mentioned above, we receive as a result that China within the last five-year period, 1921-1925, annually consumed 9,725 metric tons of zinc-spelter and zinc manufactures, valued totally at Hk. Tls. 1,974,724 or U. S. $ 1,579,779, if 8,000 tons of the home production taken at U. S. $ 164, average market per ton price of 1925.

On the other hand, if we take the last *normal* period, we find that the production of zinc concentrates in China increased considerably. In 1922 and 1923, its exports alone surpassed 60,000 metric tons a yearand there was everything to expect a further development. The decrease of the following years is responsible for the political internal troubles alone, however, 34,472 tons were still exported in 1925, but in 1927 the exports of ore collapsed down to 535 tons. Taking into consideration the home smelting and disregarding the temporary decrease of the last four years, we may estimate that—China may be considered as normally producing up to 70,000 metric tons of 42 per cent zinc concentrate, roughly valued at Silv. Dol. 1,451,500. Of this quantity, however as was stated above, in China itself an increasing quantity of zinc-spelter is smelted at home.

Japan Proper

Japan, as was stated above, is unable to produce a sufficient quantity of metallic zinc for its own requirements from its own ores. For this reason the country is forced to import zinc in the form of raw metal, ore and concentrates.

Zinc ore deposits in quantities of limited commercial importance are found on the Japanese islands only in the *Fukuoka* region, where zinc blende is mined. The most important zinc producing mine is the *Kamioka* mine from which some 25,000 tons of concentrated ore comes annually. The *Mitsui* smelter at *Miike* is largest producer of zinc-spelter, as, for instance, over 10,600 metric tons in 1924. The maximum smelting of zinc was registered for Japan in 1916, when zinc prices were very high, and it was profitable to work every kind of ore. In 1916 there were smelted 64,989,177 kin, or 38,993 metric tons of zinc in pig, valued at 27,215,753 yen. Beginning with that year, however, home smelting has steadily declined, any in 1924 it amounted to only 23,447,975 kin or 14,069 metric tons, worth 5,554,640 yen, and threateningly dropped in 1926 down to 908 377 kin or 5,451 metric tons totally valued Yen 1,664,894./Japan Year book, 1929/.

According to official Japanese information, Japan did for the past two years (1924 and 1925) import from China and Indo-China annually 30,000 tons of zinc ore, which means that in addition to its own ore Japan smelted from the imported 60,000 tons of concentrates approximately 25,000 tons of metallic zinc, receiving the concentrates mainly from China and Indo-China.

In 1922 and 1923, when Japan increased the smelting of zinc to 10,000 and 14,000 metric tons, it imported additional 38,000 and 35,000 tons of zinc raw metal, so that its own consumption of raw zinc metal for these years was expressed in the figures of 48,000 and 55,000 metric tons.

In order to avoid the enormous overpay on metal imported from the United States, *Japan at the present time endeavors as much as possible to import zinc ore from China, Indo-*

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China, and, as has been the case formerly, *from the Maritime Province of the Russian Far East*, for the purpose of smelting the metal at home.

The recent zinc import statistics have been made public in the Japan Year Book, 1927, which are as follows:

Table No. 9.

Import of Zinc into Japan proper.

Ingot, slab, grain etc

From:	1924 Value in	1925 Yen.
Australia.....	6.141,000	6 586,000
Canada	3,567,000	2,475,000
United States	1,471,000	1,002,000
Germany.....	161,000	1 000
Great Britain.....	—	149,000
Others	115,000	185,000
Total	11,455,000	10.397,000

KOREA

Within the most recent years Japan has experimented with working the silver-lead-zinc ores of Korea, principal ly for the purpose of obtaining zinc, and in 1924 there was already registered officially a yield of 280,374 Kwan or 1,051 metric tons of zinc ore, valued at 32,876 yen.

INDO-CHINA

Iudo-China is rich in zinc ore, and its production is already at the present time one of the important items of revenue of this French colony. The working of these zinc deposits must, however, as yet be regarded only as the beginning, and all information, from the most varied sources, is to the effect that Indo-China offers every possibility for future wide development of the zinc industry.

Zinc ores are very often found both in *Tonkin* and in *Annam*. In both these regions there are signs of *old worked mines*, evidently exploited only for the purpose of extracting *silver*, because in certain places there have been found ancient dumps containing both large quantities of galena and zinc-blende.

The richest deposits of zinc blende and calamine have been discovered in the province of *Bac-Kan*, in *Tonkin*. The ore is rich, and contains in excess of 60 per cent of pure zinc. The existence of zinc ore, however, is not limited to this region, and it is found in a great many localities of entire Upper Tonkin, principally in the districts of *Tuyen-Quang*, *Tai-Nguyen* and *Lang-Son*. According to the estimates of the Service des Mines de L'Indo-chine, the average contents of zinc metal in all of the deposits of entire Tonkin, depending upon the region, runs from 40 to 50 per cent. In view of the favorable location of these deposits with relation to ways of communication-these regions are adjacent to a navigable river-the Indo-China's Geological Survey has given its entire attention to the Tonkin deposits of zinc ore, and a number of mines are already in successful operation in the above mentioned regions.

The zinc ores of *Annam* have up to the preent resmained but slightly investigated, although it has already been established that in Annam there are commercially important deposits of zinc blende and galena, found principally in the limestone of a Triassic medium. Somewhat more surveyed are the deposits of ore at *Quang-Nam*, in the province of *Than-Hoa*, where an experiment was made in one very rich location to extract ore from ancient silver-lead mines, but the work was discontinued until the mines had been properly equipped in view of the fact that the old mines were flooded.

According to official statistics of the Geological Survey of Indo-China, almost the entire zinc ore produced in Indo-China, in Tonkin, is exported, principally to *Japan* and *Belgium*. Both of these countries import zinc concentrates to the extent of 25,000 metric tons, with a decided tendency, however, on the part of diminished purchases in Japan and increasing purchases in Belgium. The general postwar depression in Europe has strongly affected the production of zinc in Indo-China, which fell to 7,000 tons in 1920, while by 1923 it had again reached pre-war dimensions, and had doubled the same by 1926. This development of production is seen from the below official statistics of the Service des Mines de l'Indo-chine:

Table No. 10.

The production of Zinc Concentrates

Years	Metric tons
1914	31,500
1915	34,300
1916	48,325
1917	42,252
1918	28,052
1919	15,934
1920	7,198
1921	11,091
1922	20,936
1923	30,528
1924	43,431
1925	52,869
1926	61,833

Formerly in Indo-China there were smelted locally no more than from 100 to 200 tons of zinc in pig; but quite recently there was constructed near *Haiphong*, in the locality Quang-Yen, "The Quang-Yen Zinc Foundry" (Companie Minere et Metallurgique de l'Indo-chine), a zinc smelter with an yearly capacity of 6000 tons of zinc in pig, by modern Belgian methods. The company has located mineral reserves sufficient to raise production to 20,000 tons in a few years. At the end of 1926, the smelter was already able to turn out 1,858 tons of zinc in pig annually. As the Service des Mines de l'Indd-chine states, the construction is contemplated of a large, well equipped zinc smelter in Haiphong proper. The remaining ore is exported to Europe, mainly to Belgium, France and Japan, and within recent years also to Germany, in 1922 and 1923. The present Tonkin mines are unable to supply the demand.

As has been stated above, the production of zinc in Indo-China is as yet limited only to certain districts of Upper Tonkin, but a few concessions have already been acquired in other districts of Tonkin aswell as in Annam, and the Geological Survey of Indo-China believes that in the no distant future the total production of zinc ore may reach the figure of 100,000 tons a year.

In 1926 there were exported from Indo-China 47.578 metric tons of zinc ore of an average metalic contents of 40 per cent, with the following destination:

Table No. 11.

Export of zinc ore in 1926

Distination.	Metric tons
Belgium.....	33,176
France	11,709
Japan	2,693
Total.....	47,578

Of 1858 metric tons zinc smelted in Indo-China in 1926, a quantity of 1,416 tons was exported to Japan proper and 24 tons to some other Far Eastern countries./*L'Industrie Miniere Indo-chine. Hanoi, 1927*/.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Up to the present time no zinc ore has been mined in the Philippine Islands, but the Divison of mines of the Government Bureau of Science at Manila registered on the island of Marinduque and Masbate deposits of lead-zinc ores worthy of interest, consisting of galena and sphalerite, with an average zinc and lead contents of 6 per cent. In certain pockets have been found ores containing up to 45 per cent zinc and up to 60 per cent of lead.

Moscow Will Help Senator Borah Trace Forgeries

(From the Chicago Tribune)

Washington, Jan, 13.—The Soviet Government has assured Senator William E. Borah of its fullest co-operation in his attempt to ascertain the identity of the forgers of documents purporting to show that he and Senator George W. Norris received G.$100,000 each from Russia to work to have the United States recognize the Soviets.

Senators Borah and Norris were exonerated last week by a Senate investigating committee of the charge, but the investigation of the origin of the documents is continuing. The names of George B. Baker, President-elect Hoover's press representative on the recent South American goodwill tour, and Ivy Lee, publicity agent for the Rockefeller interests, have been drawn into the affair but they too have been exonerated.

"Three People's Principles" to be Taught in Roman Catholic Schools

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three People's Principles" are to form part of the instruction to be given in the Roman Catholic schools in China, Arch-Bishop Constantini, as the representative of the Pope, informed the Ministry of Education at Nanking, on the occasion of his calling at the Ministry recently. Constantini informed the Ministry that for the past few years he had been in sympathy with the students' movement in China, adding that the members of the Roman Catholic church in China would be ordered to obey the Revolutionary government, so that a new China might be established.

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The National Government from a Legal, Diplomatic and Reconstruction Standpoint

BY WANG CHUNG-HUI*

The Chinese Republic has had a checkered career for the past seventeen years. The fall of Peking last June and the hoisting of the National flag in Manchuria last December placed the whole of China under the control of the National Government. A country, divided in authority for many years, has thus been happily reunited under one flag. Never before has the revolutionary movement in China achieved such unification. Never before has the Kuomintang brought about such signal success.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, our late leader, divided the work of revolution into three stages: the military stage, the educative stage, and the constitutional stage. To conquer opposition and to achieve unification under the Kuomintang rule, military force was employed. The military stage has been fortunately brought to a triumphant conclusion. The educative stage—a stage during which efforts will be directed towards training the people to exercise political power—has just begun. The constitutional stage is to succeed the educative stage and will be reached when the people all over the country, after proper training in the exercise of political power, are prepared for self-government.

The unequalled military success of the Kuomintang has opened wonderful opportunities for constructive work of lasting value and permanent benefit to China and the world. History tells us that the work of reconstruction following a period of war is always confronted with perplexing problems of various kinds. China to-day is no exception to this general rule. In fact, China's difficulties are, in many respects, far greater than the difficulties experienced by other countries under similar circumstances.

Our soldiers played a very important part in the work of revolution. Their contribution to the cause has been very valuable. They have earned for themselves honor and distinction. Now that the military stage has come to an end, we are faced with the following questions. First, how should the greater part of the vast number of soldiers be returned to the pursuits of peace? Secondly, how should the rest of the soldiers be kept and reorganized for national defence? These questions were dealt with in great detail and in a patriotic spirit by the members of the National Commission on Disarmament and Military Re-organization. The Commission, after having adopted a series of resolutions, dissolved itself a week ago, and a Standing Committee has been set up in its stead. I am confident that the resolutions and programmes adopted by the National Commission will be carried out and that its labors will be crowned with success, so that the soldiers in particular and the country in general will be both benefited thereby.

Economic Development

As a result of treaty stipulations hitherto imposed upon our national tariff, our industry and commerce have been greatly hampered in their development. In an age of industrialism and commercialism such as we have to-day, the importance of developing our industry and commerce cannot be over-estimated. If we can, through industry and commerce, bring the immense wealth of China's natural resources to the service of man, we would greatly increase the welfare of our people and add to the sum total of human happiness. The problem then, is how we can achieve this development.

China is very inadequately provided with means of communication. The building of extensive highways and the construction of new railways will greatly help China's material development. Among many other happy results that would naturally flow from the improvement of communications, we may point out the following: development of the natural resources of China, the building up of various industries, reduction and prevention of famines through easy and quick transportation of foodstuffs, and a more equalized distribution of population through providing facilities for migration from densely populated regions such as Kiangsu and Chekiang to thinly populated regions. The first and foremost though in the work of reconstruction should be the building of roads and railways, for which foreign co-operation in matters of finance and technical skill, is necessary.

Among the peoples of the world the Chinese people rank first in point of numbers. We also rank first in point of illiteracy. The mass education movement started a few years ago is doing wonderful work in reducing illiteracy and popularising education. In primary education, in middle school education, in university education and in various kinds of professional training, there is a great deal to be done.

New and untried and dangerous theories and beliefs coming from foreign lands or originated in China incessantly try to implant themselves in the minds of the people. Their advocates seek, with unremitting efforts, for opportunities to put them into practice. How should these theories and beliefs be dealt with so that the true interest of the people may be served?

The solution of the problems stated above and of many other perplexing questions taxes the genius, the strength, the knowledge, and the ability of those who are charged with the grave responsibilities of building up a new China.

The reorganization of the National Government has placed the central authority upon a solid basis. The National Government was recently reorganized on the basis of the five-power constitution proposed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In place of the traditionally accepted system of government in which the legislative, executive and judicial department share all the governmental powers, we have a system of government in which the complete governmental powers are divided into and shared by five departments. These five departments are known as the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Examination Yuan, and the Control Yuan.

The Functions of the Yuans

Each of the five departments is the highest organ of the National Government within their respective spheres. The Executive Yuan being the highest executive organ has under it ten Ministries which are entrusted with various executive duties and five Commissions with specified executive functions. The highest legislative organ, the Legislative Yuan, has the power to decide upon the following:—legislation, budgets, amnesties, declaration of war, negotiation for peace, conclusion of treaties, and other important international affairs. The Judicial Yuan, as the highest judicial organ, takes charge of, among other things, judicial trials, judicial administration, disciplinary punishment of officials, and trial of administrative cases. The Examination Yuan, the highest examination organ, determines the qualifications for public service and takes charge of civil service examinations. The Control Yuan is the highest supervisory organ of the Government. It exercises the powers of impeachment and auditing.

This new system of Government, though in its experimental stage, is worthy of the close attention of all students of political science.

Works of reconstruction and readjustment are being carried on vigorously by various branches of the National Government.

In foreign relations as well as in domestic affairs, our country is doing her best in the attempt to promote the welfare and to increase the happiness of the Chinese people and to further improve the friendly relations between China and foreign countries.

China signed the first tariff autonomy treaty, with the United States of America on July 25, 1928. Up to December 27 of the same year, eleven other countries including Great Britain, France, and Holland signed new treaties with China. These treaties recognize the principle of complete national tariff autonomy and abrogate previous treaty provisions that limit in any way the right of China to settle her national customs tariff. Out of the twelve countries that have concluded new treaties with China, five countries, namely, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, Italy and Spain have pledged to relinquish extraterritoriality by January 1, 1930, subject to certain conditions.

The existing system of extraterritoriality in China had its origin in a number of treaties between China and the powers commencing from the year 1843. To-day there are sixteen countries that still exercise jurisdiction over their nationals within the territory of China. Alphabetically arranged, these extraterritorial powers may be named as follows: the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, the British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Extraterritoriality's Days Are Numbered

The extraterritoriality regime is destined to go for many reasons. In the first place its existence impairs China's

* This article by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the National Judicial Yuan or Council, was broadcasted as an address over the Central Broadcasting Station at Nanking on Jan. 30.

sovereignty and can no longer be tolerated by the Chinese people. In the second place, according to the well known principle of International Law, *rebus sic stantibus*, changed conditions demand treaty revisions. This view is strengthened by Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations which reads as follows:

> "The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by the Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

Some eighty years ago when the system of extraterritoriality was introduced there was only a very small number of foreigners in China. They confined their residence and activities in a few treaty ports. To-day their number is greatly increased and they scatter themselves outside of the treaty ports. Eighty years ago Chinese law was radically different from Western law. To-day our law is modelled after the Western system. The economic changes during the extraterritorial period of some eighty years have brought about fundamental changes in the relation between the Chinese people and foreigners in China. (Extraterritoriality, as a *modus vivendi*, aimed at promoting good relations between the Chinese and foreigners in China.) To-day it is bound to produce harmful consequences contrary to its original aim. Under the present economic and social order in China, Chinese and foreignors alike suffer from some of the unavoidable results of the extraterritorial regime. Multiplicity of courts and diversity of laws are some of the many undesirable features under this regime from which both foreigners and Chinese suffer alike. There is no doubt that extraterritoriality should be abrogated.

The National Government has spared no efforts in the matter of legal and judicial reform. To summarize our efforts in this field of work, we may well employ a slogan in the words "Better laws, better courts, and better prisons."

The work of revising and codifying laws received serious attention even in days when the Nationalist Army was having its hardest fight. The newly revised Criminal Code was promulgated on March 10 of last year. The newly revised Code of Criminal Procedure was promulgated on July 26 of the same year. In addition to these Codes, many laws and regulations have been promulgated from time to time. The Civil Code and Commercial Code are now being drafted by the Legislative Yuan. It is expected that their promulgation will be made before January 1, 1930. In addition to these, many other laws are in the process of making.

To expedite the administration of justice we have worked out a general plan for establishing new courts and increasing the number of judges and procurators in the existing courts. For instance, the Supreme Court had originally two Divisions for civil cases and two Divisions for criminal cases. Recently, two more Divisions for civil cases and one more Division for criminal cases were added and the number of judges and procurators were increased accordingly.

More District Courts and High Courts are to be established from time to time in accordance with a fixed scheme. It is planned to ultimately take the judicial power from the hands of the local magistrates and place it in the hands of those who are specially trained for performing judicial duties.

In order to secure judicial officers who are well qualified to discharge their duties, we lay special stress on legal education throughout the country. In addition to colleges and universities that give instructions in law, the Ministry of Justice will soon establish special training schools for judicial officers. The training of these officers will consist in classroom instructions and practical experience to be acquired in courts and in prison administration.

While we are earnest in our efforts to improve our legal system, we at the same time fervently hope that the foreign countries, on their part, will translate into action their professions of sympathy for China, by an early relinquishment of their extraterritorial rights. In this way they will not fail to remove many misunderstandings and to promote good-will between Chinese and foreigners.

National City Bank in Harbin Defrauded of $25,000

According to an article from a special correspondent in Harbin, which appeared in the *Shanghai Times* on Sunday, Jan. 3, two Russian clerks employed in the Harbin branch of the National City Bank of New York are alleged to have defrauded the bank of about $25,000. The report stated that the men had been arrested, the charge being "alteration of checks and appropriation of sums to their own use." The men had been employed by the bank but a short time.

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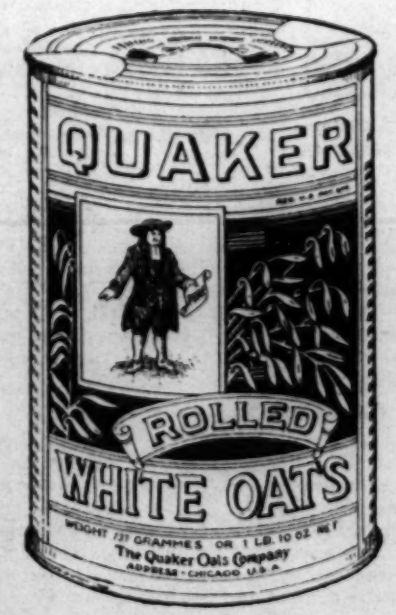

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The Forthcoming Kuomintang Congress at Nanking

The successful outcome of the recent Military Reorganization Conference at Nanking has undoubtedly simplified the problems involved in the holding of the forthcoming Third National Congress of the Kuomintang Party which is scheduled to meet in Nanking the middle of next March—about a month from the date of this issue of *The Review*. Had the military conference split up, it would have offered opportunity for dissension in the ranks of the Kuomintang that might have proved disastrous to both the Party and the future political unification of the country. But now that the various military leaders have worked out a plan of cooperation in the disbandment of surplus troops that is satisfactory to all parties concerned, the atmosphere has been accordingly cleared for a successful meeting of the Kuomintang Party, the political group which actually controls the Government and theoretically at least governs the country.

The New Organic Law

While previous sessions of the Kuomintang Party were held when the military phase of the revolution was still in progress, the present meeting will be held under quite different conditions with a Central Government that has actually been in existence for several months and with the entire country nominally peaceful and under one flag. Dr. Edward S. Corwin, Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, who has been serving as exchange professor at Yenching University in Peiping for several months, in an address before the American University Club at Shanghai this week, described the New Organic Law and National Government at Nanking as "an endeavor to give legal force and sanction to a revolutionary autocracy which is collegiate in form and which is qualified by a pledge to pave the way in China by a process of popular education for a truly democratic regime. The real power back of the instrument is the leadership of the Kuomintang and that of the military elements which train under its banners. The latter are still imperfectly assimulated to the former, but are indispensable to them. This two-fold leadership, the chief figures of which are well known, appears in several guises. Standing in the place of the Kuomintang itself, at any rate in intervals between various party assemblies, is the Central Executive Committee. From this body in turn emanates the Central Political Council, which appears to be the active directing agency of the new regime outside the Organic Law, but whose decisions on important matters are taken *ad referendum* to the larger body. Finally under the Organic Law and the highest authority known to it, is the State Council, which is provided for in the new instrument. The military-political leadership which is thus furnished with legal means of expression, it is the immediate purpose of the Organic Law to hold together as the essential condition of its retaining the governing power of China. The Organic Law has, then, a two-fold character: firstly, that of a treaty, or *modus vivendi*, among more or less competitve groups; secondly, that of a trial constitution or form of government. Confirmatory of its former character are: firstly, its omission of any reference to the ultimate authority of the People; secondly, other notable omissions as for example, of any stipulations, regarding the length of official terms, of any provision regarding the relation of the executive to the legislative powers, of any provision regarding the relation of the central to the local governments, of a bill of rights, etc.; thirdly, its conception of executive power as covering, so far as initiative is concerned, the entire field of government, but with especial emphasis upon the functions of war and diplomacy; and, finally, the elaborate procedure which it lays down for getting things done."

Madame Sun Yat-sen, Widow of the Late Leader of the Kuomintang and the Chinese National Movement, Who Is Returning To China Shortly.

Tendency Toward Coherence

The most encouraging elements in the New Organic Law in Dr. Corwin's opinion are the attempt to institutionalize the Government instead of elevating the individual and in the fact that it is an "open" Government instead of a secret personal dictatorship. In concluding his address he declared that a most hopeful and encouraging element is the "steady tendency toward coherence and compromise which makes the situation appear more hopeful than at any time in the past. There could be no change now, except for the worse."

Work of the Third National Congress

Since the New Organic Law and the National Government under the Law have now been functioning in the New National Capital at Nanking for several months, opportunity will be provided for a review of its activities and the drafting of a program for the future, for it must be remembered the National Government is the creature of the Kuomintang and subject to its direction. Some idea regarding the work of the forthcoming Congress is provided in the following interview with President Chiang Kai-shek which was circulated by the semi-official *Ta Chung* news agency on Monday, Feb. 4.

Nanking, Feb. 4.—That the Party leaders attach great importance to the coming 3rd National Congress of the Kuomintang is evidenced by the issuing of a lengthy statement by President Chiang Kai-shek in which he explains in detail his personal views with regards to such important considerations as the mission and aim of the 3rd National Congress, the criterion for the election of members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committee, the return of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and the agricultural and industrial policies of the Kuomintang.

"With regard to the mission and the aim of the 3rd Congress, President Chiang says the delegates must safeguard the historical foundation of the Party and consolidate its political position in the country. The Northern Punitive activities of the Party in the last two years have occupied the attention of the Party leaders to such an extent that various other political activities of the Party have been neglected altogether. With peace gradually restored, the Congress must immediately take up the problems of how to bring about Party solidarity and to preserve the historical continuity of various Party activities in order that the program of the Kuomintang can be steadfastly carried out.

Committee Elections

"The criterion for the election of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committee members, in the opinion of President Chiang must be (1) a thorough knowledge of the history and principles of the Party, (2) long historical activities in the Party's service and (3) accomplishment in the Party's service. Members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees must be those who can command the respect and confidence of all Party members.

"The question of the return of Mr. Wang Ching-wei

(*Continued on page 466*)

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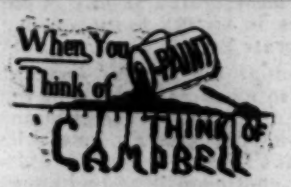

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A New Sino-French Commercial Treaty in Negotiation

(From the China Critic)

After a rather protracted pourparler conducted unofficially, formal diplomatic negotiations on the terms of a new Sino-French Commercial Treaty have at last begun since last week. What headway has been made in such negotiations, it is impossible for an outsider to surmise; nor can anyone prognostigate as to the ultimate result at this moment. However, has not our Nation proclaimed to the world that henceforth it will adopt a diplomacy of a revolutionary character? The spirit of revolution is essentially to seek liberty and equality.

According to this definition, we feel no doubt that in concluding a treaty with any country whatever, our country should absolutely be guided by this basic spirit of liberty and equality, in order to secure for ourselves fair and equitable terms in place of those iniquitous and trammeling precedents created by unilateral treaties which are no better than so many sale-bills of our bondage and which we must get rid of once for all.

Our race have already suffered ill-treatment and endured humiliation long enough, in fact for many decades, as a result of these bills of human bondage. If the world were to remain permanently deaf to our appeals against injustice and, in some cases, inhumanity, we would have no more to say. But we cannot believe that the world could long remain indifferent to our claims to be treated like fellow human beings, since man's inherent nature is good and since humanity and righteousness will always prevail in the end. Therefore, we will yet recover our full freedom and equality one of these days, even without the reiterated profession of mutual friendship and goodwill between our own diplomats and the representatives of the Power, who might further strengthen the existing sale-bills of our bondage! In other words, should the new treaty now being negotiated be shaped on old lines and fall short of our expectations, then better drop it and let it alone, as one of our ancients said, "Better follow established rules than effect changes"! It would be more straightforward and honest to declare frankly that the abrogated treaty has become effective again!

Humiliation and Taxation

There are more than one old treaty between China and France outstanding. The treaty now in negotiation is the Sino-Annamite Frontier Arrangement. Since the signing of this document, what China has suffered is beyond description. To mention but a few well-known facts cursorily, it will be seen that no warmblood race can endure such harsh treatments for long. To cripple the Chinese financially, they are taxed recklessly. There are transit tax, per capita tax, house number tax, passport fee, travelling passage dues, emigrating certificate fee, etc. Besides these taxes, there are medical examination, finger printing and public exhibition of anyone who has defaulted in paying any of such levies, to all of which unfair and discriminative treatments our countrymen have to submit themselves, although extremely outrageous to their dignity. Especially prejudicial to the development of our means of communication have been the activities of the Yunnan-Hanoi Railroad which owes its existence to this Sino-Annamite Frontier Arrangement.

The strength of endurance displayed by our race is most amazing in view of the hardships and FINANCIAL losses sustained due to the old unequal treaty which does not even provide consular protection to Chinese Nationals in Indo-China, for so many decades. The Chinese citizens in Indo-China find themselves placed in such an untenable position that they feel that their power of endurance is gradually reaching the breaking point. Chinese citizens enjoy only little privileges in Indo-China, and that is not due to any special or generous treatment stipulated in treaty, but due to their traditional rights acquired there during a period of over three thousand years. Our history tells us that ever since the Chou Dynasty, Indo-China had sent tributes to us and become our vassal state. During the Han Dynasty, prefectures and magistracies were filled by Chinese appointees when Indo-China was wholly incorporated as part of our country. There are other evidences in history to support our contention which we need not enumerate here.

The concession of one of our large dependencies was made in 1885 not so much as a result of our defeat in battle, but rather because of the apathy and ignorance of the Manchu Court, coupled with our people's innate love of peace. We only demanded that Chinese subjects in Indo-China should be permitted to enjoy continuously and without interference their hereditary rights to reside and do business in Indo-China as they had done for more than 3,000 years already. Although our claims have been exceedingly moderate, harsh taxation and unreasonable restrictions have made the position of Chinese residents there well-nigh untenable. We feel very painful on this point, and if there is still justice or right in this world, the sufferings of our brethren will surely be vindicated.

For over forty years, Sino-French relations have been maintained on a cordial and friendly basis, as the world understands. We certainly do not wish to enjoy such friendship in name only; we would rather have it in fact. Having disclosed our aspirations, we would, in all sincerity, submit our humble views for the consideration of the diplomatic representatives of the two countries as follows:—

The Chinese Foreign Minister should respect the instructions of our late leader on the subject of securing independent and equality for us. The new treaty must be concluded in accordance with this principle. All clauses impairing our sovereign rights, hindering our economical development, or detrimental to the dignity and honor of our residents in Indo-China, should be rigidly excluded from the new treaty. All unfair and unequal practices, even extraneous to the treaty stipulations, should be specifically rectified and guaranteed against their re-introduction in the new treaty. These are our very reasonable but minimum demands. Do not on any account agree to accept compromises which our people, however stupid and docile, have sworn never to recognize.

The French Minister Plenipotentiary should understand the historical relationship between Indo-China, now their colony, and this country. If it is their aim to work for the consolidation and prosperity of Indo-China, the French authorities must first accord all Chinese residents there, who can boast of such a long connection with that part of the world, equal and liberal treatment as any other alien residents, in addition to upholding their hereditary rights. A sincere and true friendship is essential before we may hope to secure any lasting peace.

These are our most reasonable aspirations which we wish the whole world to know. Whether or not the diplomatic representatives of the two countries will be astute enough to recognize them clearly and reach a satisfactory solution in their negotiations, we can but wait and see.

THE FORTHCOMING KUOMINTANG CONGRESS AT NANKING

(Continued from page 464)

to participate in the 3rd National Congress, according to President Chiang, is not a matter to be decided by the Party leaders but by Mr. Wang himself "because Mr. Wang is one who has perhaps the longest historical connection with the Kuomintang and is respected not only by the youngest members of the Party but also by many of the old Party leaders," says the President. If the time is ripe for Mr. Wang to return to the country, he will surely do so regardless of what other Party leaders may feel about the matter.

Improvement Plans

"As regards the agricultural and industrial policy of the Party, President Chiang says that the various measures of improving the livelihood of the peasants and workers will be carried out step by step."

Qualifications for Delegates

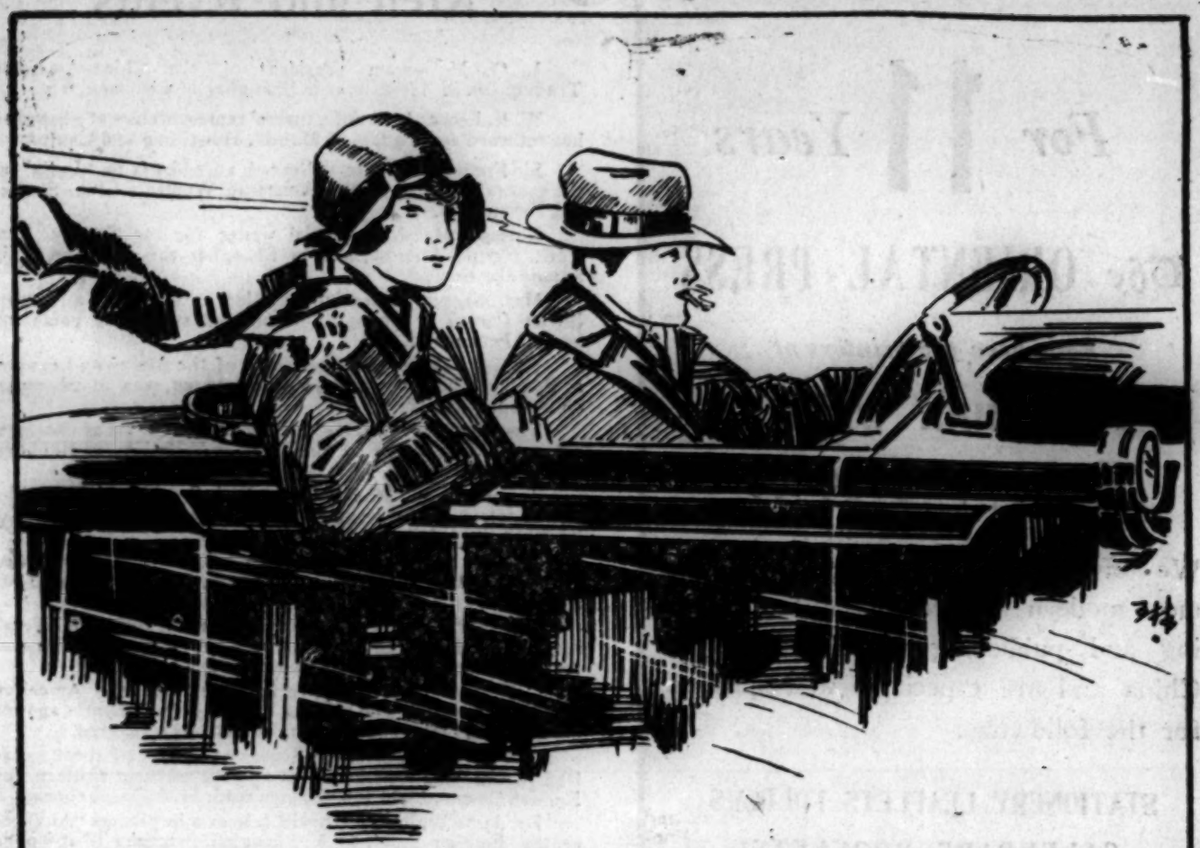
The official *Kuo Min* news agency on Tuesday, Feb. 5, circulated the following report regarding the election of delegates to the Third National Congress,

The qualifications of candidates for election as delegates to the forthcoming Third National Congress of the Kuomintang were defined in a resolution passed at yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee. All candidates for election must either be:

1. Party members who have been in the active service of the Party for more than two years, and are in possession of new membership certificates issued recently during the registration of members.
2. Those who have never violated the principles of the Party.
3. Those who have always obeyed Party discipline.

Return of Madame Sun Yat-sen

Of considerable significance in connection with the forthcoming Kuomintang Congress is the report of the early return of Madame Sun Yat-sen, the widow of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Kuomintang and the National movement. Since the collapse of the Hankow Government in which Madame Sun was an important element, she has been residing abroad, chiefly in Russia and Germany and according to popular report has based her refusal to return to China upon the alleged failure of the National Government and the reorganized or "purged" Kuomintang to carry out the intention as envisaged by the late leader of the Party. While Madame Sun is returning primarily for the purpose of attending the official funeral of Dr. Sun in the new mausoleum on Purple Mountain at Nanking, which is scheduled for March 12, there can be no questioning the fact that her presence in China at the time of the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang is of very great significance.



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Men and Events

L. O. McGowan, president of the China-American Trading Co. of Tientsin, is in Shanghai on a business trip.

W. S. Leonard, manufacturers' representative at Shanghai, has returned from a trip to Manila, Hongkong and Canton.

Sir Frederick Whyte delivered an address on "India" at the general meeting of the American Women's Club, Shanghai, February 5.

Norman Marshall, special writer for the Sunday New York *Herald-Tribune*, was in Shanghai this week on a trip around the world.

Mrs. Ksenia Valentinova Elleder, wife of a former Soviet Consul in Shanghai, committed suicide by poisoning herself February 5.

Mahlon Fay Perkins, Counsellor of the American Legation at Peiping, who is now stationed in Nanking, was in Shanghai on Tuesday, May 5.

The Russian "Capella" conducted a program of choruses, solos and folk songs at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 38 Bubbling Well road, Shanghai, February 4.

A sermon on "Modern Moby Dicks" will be delivered by the chaplain at the Regiment Church service at the Embassy Theater, Shanghai, Sunday, February 10.

The Sun Sun department store on Nanking road resumed operations during the week, after having been closed for a month due to the employees having gone on strike.

Martin P. Nicholson, representative of the U. S. Treasury Department in the Far East who has been in Washington for some time, is expected back in Shanghai shortly.

C. F. Hauss, representative in China for the American Radiator Company, who went to Europe several months ago for his health has returned to Shanghai entirely recovered.

The Shanghai Society of Sisters of Mercy of the Russian Red Cross was organized at a public meeting held in the Russian Commercial Club, 8 Yates road, Shanghai, February 7.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn will deliver a lecture on "Angkor" at the Foreign Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, February 12 at 9 p. m. Lantern slides, colored by Miss Lucille Douglass, will be shown.

C. L. Conrady of the British-American Tobacco Company, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia at the Country Hospital in Shanghai has recovered, and departed this week for Hongkong.

Wu Tseng-yu, a graduate of Princeton University, who has been connected with the head office of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce in Peiping, has arrived in Shanghai where he will be assistant manager of the Bank.

Robert M. Trimble, architect for the new U. S. Consular buildings in Shanghai, who arrived here last week, has in the meantime departed, accompanied by Mrs. Trimble for Siam, India and other countries, to make plans for new American consular buildings.

E. Kann of Shanghai and J. Baylin of Peiping have collaborated to compile a complete list of the Chinese Government secured foreign loans, complete with all essential data. Copies of the report have been printed and may be had on application to Mr. Kann.

Neil C. Vanzant, who has been on the *Japan Advertiser* for the past three years, passed through Shanghai this week on his way back to the United States, traveling by way of India and Europe. Mr. Vanzant is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Keiser Nance will be at home from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock Saturday, Feb. 9 for Dr. Nance's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. Nance who have returned from a trip of several months to the United States. Dr. Walter B. Nance was formerly president of Soochow University.

Dr. Edward S. Corwin, Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, who has been an exchange professor at Yenching University, Peiping for several months, departed from Shanghai this week for Manila, South China and India on his way home. He was accompanied by Mrs. Corwin.

The death occurred at Berlin during the week of Baron von Huenefeld, who piloted the monoplane *Bremen* in April, last year, in the first successful east-to-west flight across the Atlantic, and later flew from Germany to Tokyo, arriving in Shanghai, October 15. Baron von Huenefeld died after an operation for stomach trouble.

Eric Mayell and John M. Begg, representatives of the Fox Movietone News of the Fox Film Corporation, New York, have arrived in Shanghai and are planning to spend considerable time in China obtaining pictures and addresses of

prominent Chinese political leaders for reproduction in Movietone theaters in the United States.

Ronald F. Ball, residing at the Shanghai Foreign Y.M.C.A. committed suicide by shooting himself February 7. He was a British subject employed at the Chartered Bank.

Stirling Fessenden, for six years chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council (a position without salary) has been appointed Director-General of the Council, a position formerly occupied by Major A. Hilton-Johnson, who retired last year.

W. Y. Char, a Hawaiian-born Chinese, entitled to American protection, but who submitted himself voluntarily to the jurisdiction of the Provisional Court in Shanghai, and an associate of H. D. Rodger, American lawyer, was held by the Chinese Appeal Court in jail without bail, when he appealed from a sentence imposed previously by the Provisional Court, by which he had been fined. The case arose out of an incident when a Chinese was severely assaulted incidental to a lost ball during a game of baseball in the French Concession last year.

Ministry of Railways Assumes Independent Attitude

An incident occurred last week in connection with the administration of the Shanghai-Nanking railway which furnishes yet another of many recent examples that the Chinese government and Chinese people generally are going to make use of every possible means to cut the leading strings which foreigners have for many years been binding around them. The Shanghai-Nanking railway is one of the first-built railways in China, having been financed with British capital. Like with many other railways, there is a considerable debt hanging over it, and until such time as the debt is paid off the foreign bondholders attach certain conditions regarding the management, the chief of which is that certain important positions are to be held by British subjects. On the Shanghai-Nanking railway the position of store-keeper was held by a British subject, F. A. Tappenden. Last week Jun Kee-choy, who recently assumed the post of Chinese managing director of the Railway, suddenly dismissed Mr. Tappenden from office, the alleged reason being that he was responsible for the poor quality of coal being supplied to trains, the particular incident cited being delays caused to a train on which President Chiang Kai-shek was travelling. The incident, of course, consitutes a direct challenge on the part of the Chinese management to the control which has been exercised by foreign interests. In the meantime a Chinese has been appointed to the position of storekeeper. It is probably in connection with the above-mentioned incident that the Ministry of Railways has recently issued an order to all the Chinese Government railways, the effect of which is to place more responsibility on the assistant chiefs in various departments subordinate to the managing director of their particular lines. The Ministerial Order, as published, emphasizes three important points: (1) that the chief and assistant chief of departments shall be jointly responsible for affairs of their departments and shall sign jointly all official communications and documents and that in cases of difference of opinion, either one may submit his opinion to the general manager or the managing director of his line. It is also mentioned in the order issued by the Railways that the conditions just mentioned shall only be operative unless the loan agreements specify definitely that the documents shall be signed by the chief alone. The Ministry states that the change in its policy is dictated by changing conditions. In the past, the Ministry points out, there was a scarcity of experienced Chinese railway men, and in actual practice, so-called Cihnese assistant chiefs in certain railways were little more than clerks. But, in view of the fact that competent Chinese technical men are now obtainable the Ministry now wishes to place responsibility on the Chinese, with a view to having Chinese gradually occupy the position of department chiefs, now exclusively held by foreigners.

Japanese Drugstores in China Flood Country with Narcotics

The National Anti-Opium Association of China has recently compiled a report of conditions in China with a view to corroborating the statement of Wang King-ky recently at the Opium Commission meetings in Geneva that Japan and also European countries have been importing narcotic drugs to China.

This report, as published in the Chinese press, shows that there are 166 narcotic drugstores owned by Japanese in Tsinan, the provincial capital of Shantung, where the Japanese authorities are at the moment supreme. The names of these drugstores were published in the China Opium Year Book for 1925-26. Recent investigations show that these stores are still in existence and that they sell narcotics in the form of red pills to a value of almost three million dollars a year. Large amounts of these pills are also sold by Japanese in Manchuria.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Ho Chi-kung

何其鞏字克之

Gen. Ho Chi-kung was born in Tungcheng, Anhwei province in 1898. In his youth he showed aptitude for Chinese literature, poetry and writing. In his school studies he specialized in agriculture and political economy. Later he became a teacher. At times he abandoned the professional circle for the military. He first served as secretary to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and later became chief secretary to Gen. Li Ming-chung. In 1924 Gen. Ho proceeded to Soviet Russia where he studied politics. Following the defeat of the Kuominchun at Nankow Pass in August 1926, he returned to Soviet Russia accompanied by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang. Later he was appointed chief secretary to Gen. Feng and on his behalf negotiated with the National Army at Nanking and Kwangtung. In 1927 he was appointed advisor to the National Government and later became chief of the administrative board and concurrently held the post of vice-commander of the army in Honan. In 1928 Gen. Ho was appointed chief of the Department of Internal Defence of the National 2nd Group Army and served in addition as a member of the Political Works Committee of the North-West and as a member of the Kaifeng branch of the Central Political Committee. In June of the same year Gen. Ho was appointed Mayor of the Special Peiping Municipality, a post which he now holds.

This Settles It!

(*Nippon (Tokyo) Magazine, January*)

Donsho Kodama, famous Japanese diviner, has announced his forecast for the present year. On the prospect of Japan's diplomatic relations with other nations, he predicts as follows:

China will suffer from both water and fire this year, and she will be like a fox which attempting to swim across a river, but in the middle, drops her tail and gets it wet. Only an experienced fox will be able to cross the river.

The relations between Japan and China will be very delicate. Nippon is lik a mountain, and like a flat land. But if Japan conducts herself arrogantly because she is higher than her neighbor, the outcome will be hopeless. Our nation will succeed if she belittles herself and acts humbly.

Japan-American relations will become difficult because of the Chinese situation.

Relations with Russia will be gradually improved, and finally an amicable state of affairs will established.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Nanking, Jan. 31.—Japanese Charge informs Dr. C. T. Wang that Japanese Privy Council has approved China's new tariff schedule to go into effect Feb. 1.

Tokyo, Jan. 31.—Japanese interests in Exchange Bank of China, having maintained firm attitude against Chinese pressure to force them out, more moderate measures are now being proposed.

Peiping, Jan. 31.—Shang Chen and Chang Hsueh-liang come to an agreement as to the distribution of power over the Shanghaikwan and Chingwantao districts.

Peiping, Feb. 1.—$20,000,000 wireless loan arranged through Mr. Perkins, Counsellor of the American Legation, with Sun Fo for establishing wireless network throughout China.

Tientsin, Jan. 2.—A $4,000,000 air transport service is being organized under joint auspices of the government and the people.

Tokyo, Feb. 4.—Premier Tanaka has interview with Mr. Ouchi with a view to bringing about better understanding between the Shinto Club and the Government. Shinto Club favors recognition of National government and withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung.

Peiping, Feb. 4.—Mr. Newton, Counsellor of British Legation, proceeds to Nanking on diplomatic mission.

Tokyo, Feb. 4.—Mr. Tokonamai calls on Premier Tanaka and they together discuss situation in China.

Hankow, Feb. 4.—Three Japanese employees of Japanese firms are assaulted and wounded by Chinese pickets.

Shanghai, Feb. 5.—After conference between Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. C. T. Wang, former in interview states that an amicable solution of Chino-Japanese difficulties had been reached.

Tokyo, Jan. 5.—The Minseito, (Opposition,) present in the House of Representatives a bill for a vote of lack of confidence in the present Cabinet. Reasons enumerated include the failure of the Cabinet in the Sino-Japanese diplomatic negotiations, misleading of Japan's financial circles, etc.

Nanking, Jan. 5.—Having returned here, Dr. C. T. Wang, after calling on Chang Kai shek, states that he and Mr. Yoshizawa had come to a unanimous agreement for the solution of Tsinan questions, procedure of withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung and formation of Sino-Japanese joint commission for investigation of Tsinan affairs.

Peiping, Feb. 6.—Chang Chi decides to remain in office as chairman of Peiping branch of Central Political Council.

Peiping, Feb. 6.—Italian Minister to proceed to Nanking shortly to present credentials.

Peiping, Feb. 6.—National Government issues instructions for suppression of anti-revolutionary movement carried on by Chihli-Shantung troops under the influence of Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-pu.

Tokyo, Feb. 1.—Minseito (Opposition), feeling that Tsinan settlement was effected by Japan making humiliating concessions, decides to put emergency interpellation upon Tanaka Cabinet.

Three American Women Colleges Have "Little Sisters" in China

Three prominent American women's colleges have "adopted" little "sister" colleges in China. Smith's little sister is Foochow college; Radcliffe's is Ginling at Nanking, and Wellesley's is Yenching University at Peiping.

Wellesley College sends every year enough money from its Service Fund to support two teachers at Yenching, and since 1920 has sent three visiting professors for a year at a time. Miss Elizabeth Kimball Kendrick, professor emeritus of history at Wellesley, spent a year at Yenching, as did also Miss Seal Thompson, associate professor of Biblical history, and Prof. Eliza H. Kendrick, also of the Bible department. The friendships fostered by these intercollegiate relations, although less spectacular than the good-will flights of airplanes, are nevertheless doing a great work in the spread of international amity.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, January 30.—All rolled tobacco is subject to 32½ per cent consolidated tax starting Feb. 1.—$20,000,000 troop disbandment loan to be floated secured on the increased Customs revenue.—Kuangtung provincial government to launch mass education movement.—Kiangsu province to establish public health department.—Harbin to be organized as special Municipality.—Shanghai-Nanking railway to be garrisoned by 5th and 6th divisions.—F. W. Maze has arranged for Inspectorate General office to commence functioning in Nanking Feb. 1.—Hsueh Tu-pi and Wang Hu to travel in famine-stricken districts and make report—National Defense Council prepares to convoke national defense conference.—Japanese authorities at Tsingtao appropriate 600 mow of farm land for an aviation field.—Shantung provincial affairs conference comes to an end at Taian.—Executive Yuan asks government officials to contribute a month's salary to famine relief. Fengtien province renamed Liaotung province.—Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Ho Ying-ching and Li Chung-jen, Tan Yen-kai, C. T. Wang and T. V. Soong are appointed members of the National Defense Council.

Thursday, January 21.—Announcement made at Nanking with reference to Sun Fo's construction loan scheme that it is to be secured on the returned Boxer indemnity funds from England, Russia and Italy and also on the increased customs revenue.—Madame Sun Yat-sen, having arrived at Peiping, prepares to attend Dr. Sun's burial ceremonies.—Chang Chi resigns as chairman of Peiping C. P. C.—Airplane "*Chengkiang*" (made in Shanghai) shortly to make trial flight.—Reorganization Office of National Navy shortly to be opened in Shanghai—Foreign financial experts to be employed by committee in charge of Liquidation of Domestic and Foreign Debts.—Hunan province decides to abandon co-education scheme.—Ministry of Finance in order defines functions of Salt Gabelle.—Executive Yuan decides upon a new salary schedule.—National Budget Commission to begin functioning within a week.—State Council intends to grant Pei Tsung-chi leave of absence.—Mr. Avenol is warmly welcomed at Nanking.—Executive Yuan holds 13th meeting at Nanking.

Friday, February 1.—Tai Chi-tao and Wang Chung-hui are invited to serve as advisors on Law drafting committee.—Wang Peh-chun resigns post of Minister of Communications as protest against dual control of radio services in China.—Progress is made in establishing commercial air service between Shanghai and Hankow.—Provincial Political Training Institute to be opened at Hankow March 1.—Local officials at Mukden suspicious owing to Japanese increasing garrisons in Manchuria.—Three People's Principles are to be taught in Catholic schools in future.—Legislative Yuan holds 10th meeting.

Saturday, February 2.—State Council adopts naturalization law and rules for its enforcement.—High Commissioner to be dispatched to Szechuen province to effect reorganization.—Police training institute and modern prison to be erected in Chinkiang.—Peiping-Mukden railway through traffic to be opened Feb. 4.—Mrs. Tsai Kung-shih appointed special delegate to Straits Settlements.—Li Chi-sen, interviewed at Hongkong, outlines plans for army reduction in Kwangtung.—Chiang Kai-shek speaking on new tariff schedule states it is far from satisfactory.—Mr. Avenol visits Ming tombs.—State Council holds 18th meeting.—C. E. C. standing committee holds 194th meeting.

Sunday and Monday, February 3 and 4.—Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa hold long conference on Tsinan affair and other matters at Shanghai.—M. Avenol calls on Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking.—Chung Ao goes from Tientsin to Mukden to arrange for centralization of Three Eastern province telephone service.—*N.C. Standard* and *North China Star* at Tientsin forbidden circulation by Municipality of Tientsin.—Wu-Han native products exhibition to open at Hankow February 15.—Spacious building at Peiping formerly belonging to Wellington Koo placed at disposal of Madame Sun Yat-sen.—Liu Shu-fan appointed delegate to International Postal Conference at Geneva.—Feng Yu-hsiang at Nanking suffers from a cold.—Telegram from Nanchang states that bandits in that neighborhood have been largely suppressed.—Yen Hsi-shan prepares to return from Nanking to Tientsin.—Si-kong provincial authorities as Nanking to organize a government committee.—Li Chi-sen, back at Canton from Nanking, calls conference of generals and states that suppression of

bandits is first necessary step towards disbandment.—Kirin provincial government holds first meeting.—Ministry of Railways to take over revenues of Peiping-Mukden railway.—Kiangsu province to launch afforestation program.—Nanking prepares to recive Italian Minister who is coming from Peiping shortly to present his credentials.—Liberal subcribers to government bonds to be rewarded with a gold medal.—Chiang Kai-shek expresses his views on forthcoming 3rd Kuomintang Congress.

Tuesday February 5.—Members of provincial government committee of Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol are inducted into office.—Three Eastern provinces provincial authorities keeping strict watch over Communists.—Hsu Yuan-chuan arrives at Yenchow.—Wu Hsun-han appointed high commissioner to Sikong province to supervise provincial government.—Planning committee of C.E.C. plans afforestation and other movements.—Ministry of Finance issues order that title deeds which have been registered properly will not be liable to extra fees at time of re-registration.—President Chiang Kai-shek receives from Chang Hsueh-liang as gifts a war tank and rifles manufactured at Mukden arsenal.—Pingpao-Sianfu motor highway to be opened February 15.—Troops at Pootung to be employed in road construction.—Three Eastern provinces to institute commercial air service with capital of two million dollars.—Kiangsu provincial Kuomintang convention to open at Nanking February 8.—At 195th meeting of C. E. C. resolutions are adopted defining qualifications of delegates for forthcoming 3rd National Kuomintang Congress.

Another American Professor Will Advise Chinese

Dr. Robert E. Park, professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, has been appointed to an advisory position with the Chinese National Research Institute and according to report will arrive in Shanghai about the middle of next June. Prof. Park will spend several months here assisting the Chinese in the organization of their work, the National Research Institute having been authorized by the National State Council several months ago. Dr. Park is a native of the state of Pennsylvania where he was born in 1864. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, Harvard and Heidelberg and after engaging in newspaper work for several years, was appointed a member of the faculty in philosophy and sociology at Harvard. He has been lecturer on sociology at the University of Chicago since 1923. He is president of the National Community Center Association, was director of the Race Relations Survey on the Pacific Coast 1922-1923, is a member of the Social Research Council etc. He is the author of numerous works dealing with social and racial questions.

Kuomintang Opposes Sale of S. M. C. Electricity Plant

The Shanghai Kuomintang party has issued a protest against any proposed sale of the Shanghai Municipal electricity department. The Kuomintang speaks of the Electricity Department as having attained "its present prosperity through the efforts of the Chinese people." Long discussions on the subject are appearing in the Shanghai press, both foreign and Chinese. The apparent object of the sponsors of the scheme to sell the plant to private interests is to prevent the property from being turned over to the Chinese when the Chinese eventually obtain administrative control of the Settlement. This is, of course, what would happen if the plant remains a Municipal property. Naturally enough, the Chinese community opposes any such action as it is a valuable property, and the Chinese consider any move under existing circumstamces as an indication that they were not to be trusted with the management of such an undertaking.

Another British Protest Against Japanese Blocking T.-P. Railway

A *Reuter* agency London dispatch dated Feb. 4 stated that H. W. Looker, Conservative member for Essex, in the House of Commons asked the Government on behalf of British interests to approach Japan with a view to getting through communication restored on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which is at present immobilised as the result of Sino-Japanese differences. Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the position was still unsatisfactory, and added that he was enquiring whether Japan could take steps to effect an improvement.

China Medical Association Meets in Shanghai

The fourteenth biennial meeting of the China Medical Association is at present in session in Shanghai. At the opening session February 7, Dr. Chemin Wong, chief medical officer of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, and Dr. Arthur Woo, president of the Association, delivered addresses.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

British Labor Wins The Suffrage

Labor and Politics in England, 1850-1867. By Frances Elma Gillespie, Ph. D. Duke University Press, Durham, N. C. 1927.

A very important and significant period in the development of labor and political life in England is dealt with in this book covering the years between the big Chartist agitation and the passage of the Reform Act of 1867. Dr. Gillespie, who is instructor in history in the University of Chicago, has made a deep and careful study of these years,—the years which led to the enfranchisement of the industrial workers of England. Later this extension of the suffrage, and the redistribution of seats, was to develop further,—to the achievement of practically universal suffrage as it exists in Britain today. But the Act of 1867 was the first big step on the way to the enfranchisement of the non-propertied workers of England.

Dr. Gillespie's own remarks on the significance of the period may be quoted:

> "This study takes as its point of departure the end of the Chartist agitation. One distinct phase of the English labor movement had wrought itself out through thought and action and disillusionment, and those whose necessities had fashioned it found themselves without a workable theory or policy, but with problems only less pressing for solution than in the years just behind them. The next two decades were to be for English workingmen a critical period of transition and adjustment. This is the period of the present investigation, the aim of which is not to present an analysis of all the important endeavors of the working classes, but to weave from many irregular and sometimes tenuous threads the pattern of their political history."

With this as her task, the writer has succeeded splendidly. It is clear, of course, that the movement was largely a continuation of Chartist democracy, or, practically, the political recognition of the working classes. "The Chartists had brought the possibility of democracy down from the realm of speculation and high constitutional debate into the hot arena of mass agitation." At the same time, the Chartists had brought to the masses the conviction that they were entitled to political rights, that they were being discriminated against unjustly and wrongly, and that those who were against their enfranchisement were for their social, economic, and political oppression. The development of trade unionism in the years following the subsidence of the Chartist agitation, the number of bitter industrial conflicts, the tyrannical abuse of the Master and Servant Act as used against workers,—all these played their part and increased the bitterness of feeling on the question of enfranchisement.

An interesting element is the importance of the American Civil War to the question. Just as the defeat of Britain in the American War of Independence was a serious set-back to the Tory Imperialists of Britain,—a set-back from which the old Imperialism in fact never recovered,—just so was the defeat of the Slave South by the Union forces a further set-back to the old Tory-Whig aristocracy of England. These elements were hoping and praying for the victory of the southern aristocracy, and in fact the only thing which finally prevented intervention in their behalf was Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which threw the English working-class, already strongly sympathetic with the North, whole-heartedly on the side of the Union forces and made intervention impossible,—and this at a time when great masses of English workers, particularly the Lancashire textile workers, were in terrible straits as a result of the stoppage of the cotton supply from America,—a stoppage which would have been immediately remedied by intervention. In this respect the attitude of the Lancashire men was truly heroic.

The author of this book gives an excellent bibliography, and numerous references. It is a most scholarly work, and as far as this particular period is concerned is probably even more reliable than the encyclopedic work of the Webbs on trade unionism. It is a book, of course, for persons already acquainted with the general historical background of Britain in the period covered.

H. H.

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Two Shanghai Poets

Lula, by S. S. Moosa, published by Robert Stockwell, London. Spring Showers, by Hari Prasad Shastri. Printed by the Oriental Press.

Those who find nothing aesthetic in the atmosphere of Shanghai may be rather curious to know the themes that inspired two local poets, of widely different races, to produce rhyme in these prosaic surroundings.

Mr. Moosa, a young journalist with the *Reuters' News Agency* here, is the author of what he calls a mock heroic poem, in five cantos. It is the story of a woman who gets her man, wicked intrigue notwithstanding. Therein the reader learns again that love conquers all and that even a sophisticated Don Juan is not above responding to a deep and genuine affection. Lula, a breaker of hearts, makes the mistake of spurning a young wooer of a revengeful nature, who secures the aid of his boy friend, a gentleman of no mean physical attractions, in inflicting a penance upon her. The gentleman of no mean physical attractions succeeds in winning the heart of Lula, and in order to punish her for her cruelty to his friend, he tells her that he merely has been joking and that she may dive into the nearest mud puddle for all he shall care. Having carried out this punitive purpose, as he had faithfully promised his friend, the false lover then relents and realizing he actually has fallen in love with the unhappy Lula, renews his vows to her in a more genuine strain. Whereupon he is forgiven for his duplicity and, one is led to believe, they marry and live happily ever after with each other.

Readers of the *Review* are acquainted with Mr. Shastri through the book pages, to which he has been a frequent contributor for many years. An Indian by birth, he is a deep scholar of European culture as well as an authority on the classics of his own great East. In his writing, however, the influence of the Indian philosophy is most pronounced and one perceives that his own thought has been little affected by his contact with Westernism. In reading "Spring Showers" one has the feling of being audience to the articulated meditations of a Brahman, who has watched life from a hillside and has retained the quiet beauty of simple thought. Occasionally in this collection of poems and prose poems there are flashes of the deep insight of true mysticism. Particularly worth reading are "A Lover," "Birth of Woman," and "To Virtue," all of which are bejewelled by very attractive euphemisms. The collection is too brief to merit more lengthy and studied comment but this critic believes that a more comprehensive effort by Mr. Shastri would find a warm welcome among lovers of verse.

January 30, 1929.

"Imperialistic America"

Machine-Gun Diplomacy, by J. A. H. Hopkins and Melinda Alexander (Lewis Copeland Company, New York, G$2.50)

J. A. H. Hopkins and Melinda Alexander have taken full advantage of the institutions of free speech and editorial license in the preparation of their book "Machine-Gun Diplomacy." They profess to present in this volume conclusive proof of the imperialistic tendencies of the United States. They offer in support of their contentions what purport to be extracts from newspaper despatches, various and sundry official documents, reports of congressional investigations, and the public speeches of prominent statesmen.

In fact, the book is composed of little else but quotations, interspersed here and there with caustic comments by the authors, calculated to challenge the honorable intentions of the United States in her relations with Central and South American countries.

A book of this type cannot be intelligently reviewed without verifying the quotations. The facilities for such an undertaking not being available, comments on the book must be confined to the impression it will give the average reader, and the relation of that impression to the probable accuracy of the subject matter.

The so-called interference of the United States in the domestic affairs of Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and the Philippine Islands occupies most of the discussion. One is impressed with the stupidity of the American government in allowing itself to become the dupe of Wall Street in these affairs. Altruistic motives are ignored. The great American nation has become an imperialistic power. Her troops are at the beck and call of the financial opportunists. She aspires to the position of dictator of the Western Hemisphere.

There is one question that might be asked the authors, the

reply to which would doubtless dissipate the odium cast upon the United States. That is this: "What would have been the action of other powers, with reference to the states under discussion, had the United States not taken the steps she did to create order out of chaos and assure the protection of foreign interests?" The United States is notorious for her hesitancy to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. It is one of the misfortunes of diplomacy that the truth about the foreign relations of nations cannot be published for the benefit of the laymen. The real relations of nations for the most part, must remain the secrets of their statesmen. The publication of those secrets, while bringing a better understanding of their Government to the people within the nation, would often cause chaos in her foreign relations. Attacks of the type found in this book should be received with caution—for the other side of the story cannot be told. E. F. C.

A Survey of Mankind

Whither Mankind: A Panorama of Modern Civilization —a Symposium by sixteen writers, edited by Charles A. Beard. New York: Longmans, Green and Co. U. S. $3.

Civilization is much with us these days, and here is another clinical examination. What has industrialism done to Mankind, what is it doing, what will it do? These are the questions to which the contributors address themselves, among them John Dewey, Bertrand Russell, Hu Shih, James Harvey Robinson, Havelock Ellis and Emil Ludwig. It is an imposing list, each distinguished at least in America and some wherever men read, and some of their contributions are no less so. That is to say, there is the unevenness inevitable when sixteen writers are brought together. But all are stimulating, even if sometimes to disagreement.

To us here Dr. Hu Shih's article—Civilizations of East and West—is of first interest. He restates here the case for the motor car civilization as against the ricsha civilization, and addresses himself to the demolition of the truism that the civilivation of the East is more spiritual because non-mechanical. It is a cogently stated case, put with the lucidity and penetration of all Dr. Hu's work. One may say that in part he demolishes a straw man, for only the maudlin or muddle-headed, or those who are neither but only seeking escape, have ever seriously held the distinction between East and West to turn on the word "spiritual." There are those also who have maintained that the East will lose more from industrialization than it will gain who have no illusions about spirituality. They only believe that industrialism has not yet vindicated itself; that history is a long time and that the question is open whether ultimately its benefits will outweigh the cost. Taken as of 1929, the question may be asked whether industrialism has not destroyed as much as it has given. The industrial civilization can hardly be called a civilization. It is as yet only a flux, slowly hardening at the center. And from this point of view, Eastern nations with an integral culture which has proved itself by survival can wait two or three generations until the West, irretrievably committed to the civilization of applied science, has tested the experiment more conclusively.

But it should be added that the question is now academic. China, for one, has made its decision. It is already industrializing, forced by the drive of forces from without and the ideas of leaders from within, men like Dr. Hu. And so long as it goes forward to transformation under a body of ideas such as Dr. Hu unfolds there is even reason for encouragement that here may be worked out certain phases of the industrial civilization more successfully than in the West. For under such leadership the transformation rests on an ideology, and on conscious choice of values; with us it has developed partly unconsciously, partly from acquisitiveness. If Dr. Hu, however, has done nothing more in his article than expose the myth of "spirituality", he would have acquired merit, for the myth has muddied thinking everywhere in the world. "All tools of civilization," he says, "are material embodiments of ideas and the wheelbarrow civilization of the East is no less material than the motor car civilization of the West." And little more remains to be said on the point.

On the wider aspects the articles by John Dewey and Bertrand Russell, on philosophy and science, respectively, are to be recommended. Dr. Dewey's is a piece of creative thinking, a masterpiece one should say. Its thesis is the need of the reunion of philosophy with life—with the civilization it desires to interpret. As yet, its forms and its premises derive from the bases of the older Occidental civilization, that is, essentially from the Greek, or, from civilizations uninfluenced by the scientific method in the pursuit of knowledge. In consequence, contemporary philosophy is in the main insulated from actuality, still bound by traditions which are no longer living and have lost their validity. Mr. Russell's article is a characteristic panorama of the movement of thought through history, fused with speculations characteristically daring and imaginatively electrifying. But space is wanting even to show the range of the fields which are discussed by the other contributors, each an expert in the field he explores. N. P.

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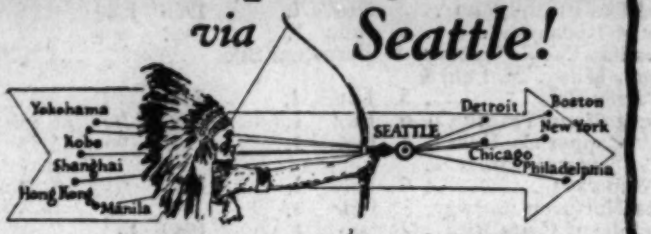

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Pamphlet of 1928 Treaties

1928 saw the signature of new treaties bween China and twelve foreign powers. All of these provided for tariff autonomy for China and mutual most favored nation treatment on tariff matters. Five of them also outlined definite steps toward the abolition of extra-territoriality.

Taken together, these treaties mark the beginning of a new era in China's treaty relations. The documents thus are invaluable as records and for reference purposes.

The full official texts of these treaties will be issued in pamphlet form by *The Peking Leader*. These will be on sale at the following prices, which include postage:

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity		Sale Price Feb. 7	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York	New Stock			348	1.15
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	100⅜	5.95
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	87½	5.38
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	96	6.82
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	106¼	6.51
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	80¼	7.60
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		85	4.71
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1,	2000	78⅞	6.35
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	90	6.85
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	96	5.35
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	93⅛	6.48
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	89	6.76
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1,	1949	102	7.31
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	93⅛	6.51
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	94¼	8.15
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	104½	5.51
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1,	1953	102⅜	5.30
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	90¼	6.23
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	108⅜	6.25
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	107⅞	6.32
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	86¾	7.05
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	90½	7.47
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	93⅜	6.57
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	86	7.06
Ilseder Steel Corporation	7	Aug. 1,	1948	87⅞	7.16
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	97¼	7.25
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	101⅞	6.35
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	93⅛	7.01
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	92⅛	6.56
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	92	6.09
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	103½	5.73
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	99½	6.56
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	88⅜	6.87
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100⅛	5.96
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	94½	5.35
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	89½	6.77
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	94¼	6.47
Saxon State Mortgage Inst.	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	94¼	7.02
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	94¼	7.01
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	91¼	6.73
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	103⅞	4.91
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	88	7.04
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		85	7.06
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		83½	7.19
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p.a.)		Common Stock		45½	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		98	6.12
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum)		Common Stock		86½	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		83	4.82
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		74½	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		95	7.37
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		101	6.93
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		84	——
Andes Coper Mining Co.		Common Stock		51⅞	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		182	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		50	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		41	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		79	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p.v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		80	3.75
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		96	——

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5	1925	68-¾	——
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5	1913/60	69	——

NOTE: The above quotations are subject to confirmation by The National City Company, New York City.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 6th February, 1929

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular the price of Bar Silver in London has declined to 25 15/16 per oz. for both spot and two months forward deliveries, as against, 26 5/16 d respectively. The latest advices state that China has been a seller, and that the tone of the market is uncertain.

On the near approach of the Chinese New Year holidays a diminution in the volume of business in exchange is only to be expected, and this year has shown no exception to this general rule. The week under review has been exceptionally dull, and further activity, in regards to imports and exports, is unlikely until the resumption of business after the holidays.

When reports were published that a settlement of the Tsinan incident had been reached, a sharp rise took place in the value of the Yen, and buyers became very keen. It is estimated that between Yen 5,000,000, and Yen 6,000,000., yesterday changed hands. The selling rate for T/T on Japan is to-day quoted at 73¼ for prompt delivery as against 72⅛ this day last week. Local stocks of silver continue to mount up as will be seen from the figures given below.

At the close of the market to-day an uncertain feeling prevailed, with banks selling telegraphic transfers on London for near delivery at 2/6 1/16, on New York 62¼., Yens 73¼.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 72,954,000 an increase of Tls. 4,945,000

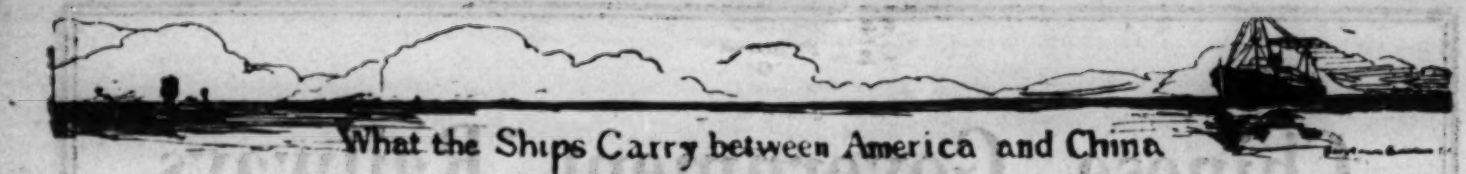
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 106,180,000 an increase of $ 2,860,000

Estimated value Tls. 149,403,000 as against Tls. 109,130,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Jan. 31	Friday Feb. 1	Saturday Feb. 2	Monday Feb. 4	Tuesday Feb. 5	Wed., Feb. 6
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T London	2/7 000	2/6⅜	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
T/T India	171.130	169¾	170	170	170	170	170
T/T France	1,602,400	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590
T/T N. Y.	62.685	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
T/T Demand		62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
T/T Hamburg		261	261	261	261	261	261
T/T H'kong	79.305	79½	79⅜	79¼	79⅛	79	79
T/T Japan	72.755	73	73	72⅞	72⅞	73	73½
T/T Batavia	155.890	154¾	154¾	155	155	155	155
T/T Straits	90.100	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9.000	2/8⅛	2/8⅛	2/8⅛	2/8⅛	2/8⅛	2/8⅛
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.312	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,672.400	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660
4 m/s N.Y. Lcs	65.935	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26¼	26 5/16	26 5/16	26¼	26 5/16	25 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.56½	G. $.56⅜	G. $.56⅜	G.$.56⅜	G.$.56⅜	G.$.56⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 353.99	Tls. 354.40	Tls. 354.90	Tls. 355.00	Tls. 360	360.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.99
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	71.9	71.8125	71.8	71.675	71.7	71.7125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1 10/12
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4 1/2%	London Paris on	T/T 124.02
Bank of France rate of discount	3 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 484 37/50
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 3/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 31/32
,, 4 ,,	4 3/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0
,, 6 ,,	4 3/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 15/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb Customs Rate Tls. 1.42 equal Gold $1

MONTAUK, Dec. 1.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	110

NORFOLK MARU, Dec. 1.
From U. S. A.

Paper, Chipboard	Pls.	1,970
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,084
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,837
Timber:		
Logs, Softwood....Sup.ft.		525,217

TSUYAMA MARU, Dec. 1.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow	Pls.	752
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	376
Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai.....Bls.	38 ,,	119
Silk Piece Goods, S'hai	,,	3
Antimony Regulus.....	,,	3,612
Brassware	,,	65
Casings, Sheep, Salted ..	,,	14
Chinaware, Fine	,,	5
Cotton Raw:		
Hankow ....Bls.	257 ,,	984
Earthenware	,,	8
Egg Albumen, Dried ...	,,	254
Hides, Buffalo, Untanned	,,	309
Hair, Human	,,	30
Nutgalls	,,	420
Oil, Wood	,,	5,756
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	84
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	2,520
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	247
Woodware	,,	4
Eggs Fresh .....Pcs.		6,800
Bags, Straw.....	,,	2,688

IYO MARU, Dec. 3.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	37
Milk, Evaporated	,,	2,085

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Dec. 4.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw ...Bls. 100	Pls.	368

NORFOLK MARU, Dec. 5.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 90	Pls.	89.91
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow Bls. 170	Pls.	172.64
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Shanghai Bls. 3	,,	2.50
Wild, Antung Bls. 365	,,	378.19
Silk Pongees, Honan...	,,	65.70
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	3.00
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,260
Brassware	,,	23
Cotton Rags	,,	1,467
Flourspar	,,	1,680
Nutgalls	,,	840
Oil, Wood	,,	5,400
Wool, Sheep's	,,	345
Bags, Straw	Pcs.	9,600
Fans, Straw.....	,,	17,880

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Dec. 6.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow Bls. 9	Pls.	8.91
White, Shanghai Bls. 151	,,	151.10
Yellow, Chungking, etc. Bls. 20.....	,,	20.38
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow Bls. 10	,,	10.30
Silk Piece Goods.....	,,	2.27
Pongees, Shantung	,,	3.00
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	315
Beans	,,	375
Cigarettes	,,	14
Brassware	,,	63
Bristles.....	,,	12
Feathers, Duck	,,	236
Feathers, Goose	,,	66
Hair, Human.....	,,	174
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	503
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	804
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	19,861
Skins, Dog, Tanned....	,,	8,225
Carpets and Rugs....Hk. Tls.		2,307

SWANLEY, Dec. 8.
From U. S. A.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable .....Sup.ft.		406,675
Ordinary, Sawn ..	,,	1,734,499
Round Logs.....	,,	518,473

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.
From U. S. A.

Iron Hoops, Used	Pls.	73
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn:		
Softwood....1,000 Sup.ft.		2,031

BELFAST MARU, Dec. 13.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Chefoo, etc. Bls. 60	Pls.	61.95
Antimony Regulus	,,	2,100
Brassware.....	,,	21
Bristles	,,	125
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	83
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	98
Flourspar	,,	840
Hides, Buffalo	,,	317
Nutgalls.....	,,	1,898
Seed, Sesamum	,,	252
Foreign Goods.		
Timber:		
Logs, Hardwood....Sup.ft.		18,544
Drums, Empty.....	Pcs.	400

PACIFIC COMMERCE, Dec. 17.
From U. S. A.

Leather, Kid	Pls.	2
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,428
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	35,100
Motor-cars Parts of....Hk. Tls.		314

ARIZONA MARU, Dec. 20.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	Pls.	579
Young Hyson, Kiukiang etc	,,	116
Hyson, Kiukiang....	,,	34
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow ...	,,	17
Oil, Cotton Seed	,,	437
Oil, Wood.....	,,	9,825
Peas, White	,,	604

HECTOR, Dec. 21.
To New York,

Tea, black, Congou, Hankow	Pls.	137
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,260

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 18891-18990 Feb. 6
Market Strong. Business done, 4,051,400 Shares.

STOCK	Wed. Jan. 2	Monday Feb. 4	Tuesday Feb. 5
Allied Chemical & Dye (Com.)	255	295	293
American Can (Common)	112⅛	116¼	117⅞
American Smelting	292	119	121¼
American Telephone & Tel. (Com.)	195	219	218½
American Tobacco "B"	178⅛	183½	182⅞
Armour & Co. "A"	17⅞	17¼	17½
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	83½	None	84½
Anaconda Copper	118½	126⅞	129⅜
Baltimor & Ohio		129	128
Bank of Montreal	395	415	410
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	88	91¼	92⅜
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	121¾	122	122
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	72½	77⅞	76½
Calumet & Hecla	48⅛	56½	58
Campe Corp.	100	100	100
Canadian Pacific Railway	245¾	261⅜	259¼
Cavanaugh Dobbs	None	37	36⅞
Chrysler	133¼	109⅛	113
Consolidated Gas of New York	108¼	114⅜	115⅞
Coty Incorporated	76	73½	73⅜
Davison Chemical	62	66¼	Mult.
Dry Docks		22	22
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Com.)	504	190½*	187*
Eastman Kodak	182¾	191	191
Fox Film "A"	95¾	94⅜	94¾
General Electric Co.	245¼	251	252½
General Motors	192⅞	84	84¼
General Railway Signal (Com.)	102½	102⅝	105
Gold Dust	146	74⅞	76⅜
Goodrich Rubber		97	96¾
Granby Consolidated	91	90	91½
Haygart	48	57¾	55⅛
International Cement (Common)	95⅛	97½	97⅜
International Match, Pfd.	95⅝	93	94
International Nickel (Common)	45⅞	65⅛	65⅞
International Printers Ink	59½	60½	60⅞
International Products Corp. (Com)	13	13½	13½
Kelvinator	16¾	16	17½
Kennecott Copper	158	159⅜	163½
Keystone Aircraft		45⅞	48⅛
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	92⅞	97¾	96½
Lorillard Company (Common)	25⅜	25⅞	25½
Mack Trucks	111¼	112¾	114⅜
Madison Square Garden	21½	20⅛	20¼
Maytag Co.	23¾	22½	22¼
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	67⅞	73¼	73⅜
National Dairy Products	123	134	134
Nevada Consolidated Coppor		48½	49
New York Central Railroad		200½	198¾
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	54	63	63
Packard Motor Car Co. (Com)	151¼	137	143
Pennsylvania Railroad	78⅛	80½	80¼
Petroleum Corp. of America		34	34
Phillips Petroleum	46½	39½	39¼
Radio Corporation	394¾	393	Mult.
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	157	153½	157¼
Sbell Union Oil		27	26⅞
Southern Pacific Railway		135¼	135
Standard Gas & Electric (Com)	87	93¼	93½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	54¼	49½	50⅛
Standard Oil of New York	44⅞	41	41⅜
Texas Corporation (Common)	67⅞	60¼	60½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	81	76½	78½
Timken Roller Bearing	148¾	79⅞	82¼
Trans-America Corp.		133⅛	133¾
Transcontinental Air Transport		25⅜	26⅛
Union Carbide	206⅞	220	225⅜
Union Pacific Railroad (Com)	218½	230	230
U. S. Inter. Security Pfd.	100	None	None
United States Leather	59¾	57⅛	56½
United States Realty & Imp Co.	84	100⅞	108
United States Rubber (Pfd)		37½	85½
United States Steel	162¾	183¼	183¾
Vanadium Corp.	103	106¼	109¼
Westinghouse Elec. (Com)	143	164¼	163½
Willys Overland Co.	34	31¼	31
Wright Aeronautical	270	279	290

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

SMOKE

CAPSTAN

CIGARETTES

EB-659 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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